FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT HALIFAX.

Arrival of the American's Mails.

Comments of the English Press on President Buchanan's Message.

French Opposition to the Cession of Cuba to the United States.

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH PROJECTS.

MODIFICATION OF MONTALEMBERT'S SENTENCE.

FRENCH TROOPS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Difficulty Between Spain and Mexico.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Still Dull.

CONSOLS 96 5-8 @ 96 3-4.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The screw steamship *North American*, Captain MCMASTER, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult., bound to Portland, put into Halifax on the afternoon of the 5th inst., short of coals.

She experienced boisterous weather during the whole passage.

On the night of the first, during a heavy snow-storm, the *North American* struck a rock off Cape Race. She is leaking considerably, and her fore compartment is full of water.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for New-York at the same hour with the *North American*.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 8th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 7½ A. M. of the 19th.

The *North American* brings the United States mails, and the *City of Manchester* a ship's mail.

The steamer *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg line, from New-York for Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 20th, disabled.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was at Malta Nov. 24.

President BUCHANAN'S Message was printed in full in most of the leading English journals, and variously commented upon.

The *Times* says, there is nothing in the Message that can be called more than usually interesting. Whether the Chief Magistrate of the United States discusses domestic or foreign affairs we hear only what we might have expected, at home material progress and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement, make up the substance of his communication. It then briefly criticises its prominent points, and says in regard to external affairs:

"For a peaceful nation the United States are certainly most unfortunate in their political relations. A quarrel with the United States on some subject or other is a matter of course; without one, a President's message would read tame and meagre. Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Great Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. BUCHANAN pays us many compliments upon our moderation, but declines to suggest any means by which Spanish or South American ships hoisting the United States flag, can be interferred with."

It then refers to Mr. BUCHANAN'S reference to the Slave-trade, and his original proposition for its suppression, and says that his arguments in regard to the cession of Cuba are such as Haman might have used, when he wanted to purchase the vineyard, which was nigh to his palace, and that it would be superfluous to point out the exquisite force of the argument. The *Times* then sketches the President's views in regard to Mexico and Central America, and concludes as follows:

"It is evident that the utter decrepitude of the Spanish race both north and south of the Isthmus is about to lead to the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-Americans in the whole of the tropical regions. There is no need of affected moderation on their part, and philanthropy, which few will credit. The fact is plain enough, that Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of slavery in Mexico and the other new territories. But that the Americans might gain in the end by forming States under the equator, we do not believe. The European race becomes not only enfeebled, but demoralized by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic has already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish Main into the home of American citizens."

The *Daily News* reviews the message in connection with Mr. BUCHANAN'S recent letter to the Committee of the celebration at Pittsburg. It argues that the President's policy in regard to Cuba and Mexico is intended as a conciliation to the South, and predicts that nothing will be done at present towards the annexation of Mexico. It takes exception to the view taken of England's supposed concessions about the searching of suspected slavers, and concludes by hoping that the people will accept the admonitions in the Pittsburg letter, not by holding their tongues about a particular form of danger, but by dealing with the causes of disunion and corruption, and by recovering the *principles* and *spirit* of their Constitution rather than by false idolatry of its *form*.

The *Morning Post* confines its remarks to the President's policy in regard to Cuba, and denounces it in strong terms.

The *Star* refers to the Central American question, deprecates the President's request to be allowed to employ force in the protection of the Transit route, and doubts whether the European Powers would quietly permit the exercise of an exclusive protectorate by America over the Isthmus.

The rest of the London papers comment on the document with a mixture of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in objecting to the proposition that the President should be armed with power to use force in the protection of the Isthmus, says: "That between the expeditions of WALKER and his filibusters, and the proposed invasion of the regular forces of the United States, there is not a pin to choose, so far as the independence of Nicaragua is concerned." The same journal likewise condemns the effrontery of the President in regard to Mexico.

The Liverpool *Albion* characterizes the Message as dishonest in tone, and filled with braggadocia and filibustering.

The *Times*, in an article on submarine telegraphs, says that since the laying of the Cable at least eight or ten fresh plans have been put forth, and draws special attention to the "Great Ocean Telegraph Company," which proposes to submerge a cable direct from the Land's End, in England, to Halifax. It is proposed that the cable shall be constructed on ALLEN'S system, which does away entirely with the outside covering of wire, and makes the conductor of the cable its main strength, thereby reducing its weight to ten cwt per mile.

A South Atlantic telegraph is also projected. The line would start from Falmouth, and, touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent, (with a branch to Caciz and Gibraltar,) the Canaries, (with a branch to Madeira,) the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands St. Paul and Noronha, it will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazils. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demarara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian islands to New-Orleans, in the United States, where it will join the network of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies.

The excitement in Ireland as to the arrest of the members of the Phenix Club is dying out. Two or three additional arrests have been made, but nothing of moment transpired.

A club is said to have been established in Kerry by a person engaged in the Smith O'Brien affair of 1848.

The London *Times*, in its City article, remarking upon Mexico, says that no one entertains the smallest doubt but that the American claims on Mexico will be obtained to the last dollar, and asks, why should not equal reliance be felt by European creditors? It says that the foreign debt of Mexico is £10,000,000, of which, probably, more than three-fourths is held in England. If the United States are to seize a material guarantee, what, it asks, is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude.

It is stated that a contract has been signed in France between the marine department and a firm at Marseilles to supply the islands at Guadaloupe and Martinique, with 20,000 free Africans, suited for agricultural labor, before the 1st of January, 1863, and that similar contracts have been entered into with other houses, which Prince NAPOLEON, as Minister of the Colonies, is resolved to avail himself of.

If the *Morning Herald* is to be credited, however, France will abandon its position relative to African

The New-York Times.

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immigration; but the subject is declared to be still under consideration. One of the British Commissioners of Emigration is about to leave London for Paris, to aid the advisers of the Emperor on this vexed question, and if France can obtain Coolies enough in the East, she will give up, according to this authority, the kidnapping system she has hitherto pursued on the Western Coast of Africa.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* communicates from its "original informant" on this matter the following information:

"The majority, if not the whole, of the French officers who have given evidence before the Commission declared in favor of maintaining the immigration, and the same was done by the former Governors of the Colonies. It is true that 'irregularities' have occurred in the manner of carrying out the immigration, but it was at the same time admitted that it was easy to remedy these irregularities. There is a person opposed to the immigration who has not yet been heard in support of his views. And finally, as it is necessary to send instructions to the Colonial Governors, and to the officers commanding stations whose instructions are at an end, the provisional maintenance of the immigration was resolved, with recommendations to observe strict vigilance in carrying it out. I may add that the final decision rests with the Emperor, whatever be the views or the recommendations of the Commission."

PAUL MORPHY, the American Chess Champion, has been confined to his room in Paris from indisposition, and consequently has not been able to commence his match with M. ANDERSSEN, who had reached Paris for the purpose of encountering him.

The Receiver-General in the town of Vannes, in France, has been declared bankrupt. His engagements are estimated at four millions of francs, and his deficiency is more than two millions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it was confidently reported that the French squadron on the Western coast of Africa was about to be reinforced by several ships.

The London *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Foreign Office has heard with some surprise Mr. BUCHANAN'S notification of the desire of the American Government to purchase Cuba. This part of the message is considered more strange, as the French Government had previously notified to the American minister its determination in conjunction with England not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even were Spain to consent to such an arrangement.

The Paris *Patrie* announces the recall of the Portuguese minister at the French Court.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The appeal of MONTALEMBERT was heard to day at the Imperial Court. M. DEFAINE, on behalf of the appellant, spoke first; the Procureur-General replied; M. DEFAINE followed, and the Procureur-General again responded on the whole case. The Judges, after two hours and a half deliberation, acquitted MONTALEMBERT of the charge of attacking the principal of universal suffrage, and the rights which the Emperor enjoys from the Constitution, but, considering the other charges proved, they confirmed the fine of 3 000 francs, but commuted the sentence of imprisonmennt to three instead of six months.

The Bourse on Tuesday was rather heavy. The Three per Cents. closed at 73 for money and 73.25 for account.

A telegram from Basle says that detachments of French troops having penetrated into the Valley des Cappes and advanced on the Swiss territory, the Federal Government had demanded explanations at Paris.

Great indignation prevailed in Switzerland, and the Press was using strong language on the subject.

The Bank of Leipsic has reduced the rate of discount from six to five per cent.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* gives some details concerning the slight disturbance on the 10th inst. at Genoa, but the affair was too trifling to be worth dwelling further upon. The attempted demonstration was anti-Austrian, and its chief promoters seem to have been a few hot headed young students. It appears that the local authorities were aware a few days before that insidious efforts were being made to incite the youth of Genoa to some disorder on the day in question. There had been provocative articles in certain journals, and handbills of a similar tendency had been distributed. The Chief of the Genoa Police, Signor Musso, received orders not to allow an assemblage of persons in the Portorio, where the narrowness of the streets is favorable to disturbances, but he neglected to carry out his instructions, and has been removed from his post in consequence. He allowed the students to repair to the prohibited place, on condition that they went singly. Of course they reassembled before reaching it; a party of police opposed their passage, and thus arose the scuffle, in which an unfortunate bricklayer fell a victim, it is said, accidentally, and without his having taken a share in the disturbance.

The *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg, of the 7th ult., says: "The Commission on the Navigation of the Elbe, which has been assembled in this city since June last, has just brought its deliberations to a close, but without coming to any definitive result. Prussia, Austria, Saxony and Hamburg wish to reduce the dues one-fourth, but Hanover and Mecklenburg refuse."

In the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies at the Hague, the Minister of Public Worship was asked what the Government had done at Rome on behalf of the Mortara family. He answered that though knowing that the isolated action of a Protestant State of the second order would produce no effect, it had still made representations there in favor of the principle of liberty of conscience.

An animated debate had taken place in the Spanish Senate touching the dispute with Mexico, the incentive being an amendment to the Address to the Throne offered by General PRIM, condemning the course of the Government. The amendment was ultimately rejected almost unanimously, after sundry explanations had been given by the Ministers.

In the Spanish Senate Gen. PRIM has withdrawn his amendment, which declared that Spain had not sufficient cause to enter into hostility with Mexico.

It would seem, from letters from Spain, that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. During the Queen's visit to Corunna last August, it was resolved to form a general dépôt there for the recruiting, equipment, and instruction of men for Porto Rico and the Havana, and to supply the deficiency caused by draughts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several dépôts of the same kind established in the ordinary ports of embarkation for America, such as Cadiz, Santander and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand dépôt at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain a fixed time, to get accustomed to a tropical climate, before they penetrate to the unhealthy Gulf of Mexico. "The policy of O'Donnell about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks, perhaps not unjustly, will make us more respected there, by our enemies as well as by our friends."

It is stated that the King of Naples was likely soon to grant the amnesty which has been so strongly insisted on by England and France.

A Wurtemburg paper asserts that the Neapolitan and Roman Governments have proofs in hand that the agents of the French Government are endeavoring to bring about a movement in Italy.

A strange statement appears in an evening London paper, to the effect that, as a set-off to the Sardinian accommodation of Russia, at Villafranca, Naples has made a present to Austria of a small island, called Pelagosa, on the coast of the Adriatic, ostensibly as a lighthouse, but in point of fact as an advanced post in the direction of Corfu. It is added that not a single statesman in Europe was cognizant of this transaction—nor, we believe, any one else. It is amazing, according to their own showing, how readily newspaper correspondents abroad worm secrets out of monarchs which are withheld from ministers entrusted with the destiny of nations. The king of Naples is certainly not a very wise man, but is his sympathy for the Press likely to make him so communicative to its representatives?

Rumors of a contemplated new loan in Austria have gained strength, and it was expected to be for a large amount.

The introduction of a new Russian loan on the London Stock Exchange, at no very remote period is considered almost certain, and the impression was that it would probably amount to £8,000,000 sterling.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Southampton, on the 19th December, from Alexandria, with the Australian mails, already telegraphed, and £137,712 in specie.

The Bombay mail, of Nov. 25, reached England on the 15th of December. The letters and papers detail at length the operations of the military, but there is nothing of importance additional to the news already telegraphed.

TANTIA TOPEE and his followers were making towards Guzerat, where it was feared they might do much mischief.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

The *Daily News* City article, dated Tuesday evening, says, the funds to-day were heavy and closed at a reduction of one-eighth per cent. The approach of the holiday season and the threatened introduction of a large mass of new securities of various classes have an unfavorable effect on the market. In the other departments of the Exchange general inactivity prevailed, but only in a few instances was any reduction of prices established. An active demand for money is still experienced, and a good business continues to be done at the Bank. About £25,000 in gold, by the *Africa*, was sent into the Bank to-day.

£137,700 Australian gold by the *Niagara*, was purchased, to-day, for the Continent.

There was no general alteration in the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon.

The *Times'* City article of Tuesday evening says the English funds remain without the slightest symptom of revival, and in every description of security there is inactivity and heaviness.

There was again a less demand for money in the discount market to-day. Some transactions took place at 2¾ per cent. the general minim being 2¾ to ⅝. At the Bank of England, however, applications were numerous.

The *Times* explains that M. DE MONTALEMBERT having prosecuted his appeal to an issue, the result has been that the original sentence has been in great part confirmed, although the penalty has been somewhat mitigated. The actual decision is that he stands acquitted of the charges of attacking the principle of universal suffrage and the constitutional rights of the Emperor. In consequence of this modification of the original sentence, his term of imprisonment has been reduced from six to three months, but the fine of 3,000 francs has been maintained.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Directors—General Statement of the Company's Affairs.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at the London Tavern, Dec. 15, to receive a report from the Directors as to the present position of the Company's affairs, and to adopt resolutions thereupon. The Chair was taken by the Right Hon JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M. P., now Chairman of the Board of Directors. He began by expressing his regret that, instead of the original Chairman of the Company, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool, or Mr GURNEY, who was the last occupant of the Chair, presiding, it should devolve upon one so inexperienced in commercial business as himself; but having taken great interest in the undertaking, and having devoted much time and attention to it, he had now thought it right to comply with the request of his brother Directors, and take the Chair on this occasion, not with the view of making things pleasant, but to facilitate the work and afford all requisite information.

The Secretary (Mr. GEORGE SAWARD) then read the following report of the Directors:

The present position of the Company's affairs and the unsatisfactory state of the cable having determined the Board to call the shareholders together in advance of the ordinary annual meeting, it is intended in the present report to lay before them concisely the chief events in the history of this undertaking since February last.

At the annual meeting in that month an appeal was made for further capital to enable the Directors to send out a greater length of cable than had been sent on the first occasion. This was responded to by the subscription, among the existing shareholders, of the sum of £37,860, in shares of £20 each; and it should be stated, as illustrating the sincere desire manifested for the accomplishment of this enterprise, that this was done at par when the original shares were at a very considerable discount in the public market. The Directors were thus enabled to order 400 miles of new cable, by which addition the total length was increased to 2,963 miles; a precaution shown by the result to have been absolutely necessary, for without such a provision, the telegraphic squadron could not profitably have sailed on its final expedition, which, though sadly marred by subsequent untoward events, must nevertheless be regarded as a great and eventful success, demonstrating by practice the perfect possibility of laying and working a telegraph across the Atlantic. The machinery manufactured by Messrs. EASTON & AMOS for paying out the cable was completed and fixed on board during the months of May, and the cable having been also shipped during the same period, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, which had been again devoted to this work by their respective Governments, sailed into deep water about 100 miles from the port of Ushant, accompanied by her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon* to assist in taking soundings. They there proceeded to rehearse a number of preliminary experiments which proved on the whole to be very valuable and satisfactory. The three ships returned to Plymouth on the 31st of July, and all the necessary arrangements having been completed, the telegraphic squadron set sail for the Atlantic on the 10th of that month. The violence of the repeated gales which subsequently occurred in the North Atlantic—so graphically described by the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, who sailed in the *Agamemnon*—caused the entire squadron to part company, and postponed the first attempt until the 15th day from the date of their leaving Plymouth. The detailed account of the experiments in the Bay of Biscay, and the particulars respecting the accident to the cable on the 26th of June, and the two succeeding accidents on the 27th and 29th of June respectively, have been already fully set forth in the engineer's reports, which were published in the daily papers immediately after they had been received by the directors, and will doubtless be within the recollection of the shareholders.

After the last-mentioned accident, the entire squadron returned to Queenstown as had been arranged, and a careful discussion and consultation having taken place in reference to the position of affairs, it was decided that another and final attempt should be made to lay the cable during the present year. Accordingly, on the 17th of July the squadron sailed once more for the Atlantic—on this occasion to complete, though in a measure only, and for too brief a period, the great work upon which so much of toil and anxiety has been so long and unremittingly expended. The particulars of this voyage having been so widely published, it will be sufficient to state that the *Agamemnon* landed the end of her cable at Valentia on Wednesday, Aug. 5, and that the end of the *Niagara's* cable was brought ashore at Bay Bulls' Arm, in Newfoundland, on Thursday morning, the 6th of the same month.

Immediately after the arrival of the *Agamemnon*, Professor THOMSON, who had generously given up the whole of his arrangements for the Sapphire in order to supply on board the *Agamemnon* the place of the Company's electrician, whose plea of indisposition, supported by medical certificate, was accepted by the Directors—came on shore, and continued to Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had then arrived at Valentia, his assistance and advice, both in the electrical department and as a member of the board, until the 10th August, when he left for a few days to visit his family—returning on the 21st. It was during this temporary absence that the circumstances occurred which have been related in an address to the shareholders which the Directors have been reluctantly compelled to publish. The circumstances referred to led to the unavoidable conclusion that, as the engagement of Mr. WHITEHOUSE in the position of a salaried officer of the Company had terminated when the cable was laid, it would not be for the advantage of the undertaking to enter into any new arrangement with that gentleman. Professor THOMSON having again returned to Valentia, was kind enough to take charge of the station until the end of October; and it is due to him to say, that from the time when signals began to arrive from Newfoundland, it has been chiefly owing to his arrangements that it has been possible on this side of the Atlantic to demonstrate fully and fairly the possibility of telegraphing across it. On the Newfoundland side, the Company has been greatly indebted for the same result to the attention, intelligence and practically scientific knowledge displayed by Mr. C. F. DE SAULTY, the electrician in charge of that station, and of Mr. J. C. LAWS, who sailed with Mr. DE SAULTY, to take charge of the duties on board the *Niagara*.

Immediately after the laying of the cable a meeting of the Board was summoned, and among other arrangements then settled, authority was given to charter a proper ship to lay the shore ends at Valentia and Newfoundland. Some few days necessarily elapsed after this before a suitable vessel could be obtained; but, at length, the Managing Committee decided on chartering the *Bilboa*, then lying at Queenstown, from whence she proceeded to Keyham, and as soon as possible afterwards commenced taking in the whole of the heavy shore-cable and other property belonging to the Company which was required to be removed from the Government premises. Meanwhile, however, the defective state of the cable—which had not at first been communicated to the Board in London—had become more and more seriously developed, and the Directors having gone to Valentia, called to their aid Mr. C. F. VARLEY, who was kindly permitted, by the Electric and International Telegraph Company, to go and inspect the Cable, and Mr. T. W. HENLEY, well known for his practical experience in telegraphic science. These gentlemen agreed with Professor THOMSON that the fault was not within or near Valentia harbor, and the scientific opinions upon the subject being in the ratio of three to one in favor of a distance of 250 miles, and the directors having been distinctly informed and advised that the laying even of twenty miles of shore end would not in any way improve the electrical condition of the cable, they sent the *Bilboa* round to the Thames, there to deliver their stores and cable she had removed from Keyham, and which must, under any circumstances, have been immediately taken away from thence. She was there discharged, being an expensive vessel, hired under the belief that she would have to cross the Atlantic to lay the end at Newfoundland; and the Directors having engaged a schooner, at a small expense, to go round to Valentia with sufficient shore-cable, the laying of it was placed under the charge of Capt. KELL, who held responsible positions in this Company's Inquiry Department, both in 1857 and during the present year, and whose execution of this work, notwithstanding very bad weather, has been highly satisfactory.

The event has proved that this was not a false economy, but a prudent and proper arrangement, inasmuch as the testing of the main cable from the point of junction with the shore end towards America is now precisely the same as it was before the thick cable was laid; while the eleven miles of thin cable, in Bearcot which a similar length of shore cable has been submerged, having been taken up and tested carefully, is found to be electrically perfect, and also free from any external abrasion of consequence; thus demonstrating that there has not at any time been any injury to the cable, either within the harbor or within that distance of shore.

The Directors are very sorry to report they have just received intelligence of a new and serious defect in the cable which has been developed on the Newfoundland side—appearing, by the tests, to be about 400 miles from the station. The fault would seem to be similar in its character to that near Ireland, and differs little from it in magnitude. The Directors do not venture at present to give an opinion as to the cause of these defects or of the present condition of the cable, beyond suggesting that the various collings and uncollings to which it has been subjected, and the severe treatment some portion of it must necessarily have sustained during the repeated gales of last June, may in all probability have so far strained it, in one or more places, as to produce faults into which the water has gradually found its way, and which may have been further enlarged by the use of a great amount of battery power. As to the future of the existing cable, the Directors believe it can only be got to work again by under-running, or otherwise raising and mechanically repairing it, although Mr. HENLEY and others are even now engaged in various investigations, in the hope of possibly bringing about some partially useful results independently of that process. To have attempted to underrun the cable to any distance, during the continuous bad weather which has recently prevailed in the Atlantic, would have been the height of imprudence, and, considering this circumstance in connection with the present financial condition of the Company, the Directors have felt it their duty to decline, for the present, to enter upon so extensive an undertaking, and one which, during the prevalence of heavy seas, would be so fraught with risk of absolute and final ruin to the property under their charge.

The Directors append to this report a cash statement, showing the receipts and payments of the Company to Nov. 30. The capital account shows that £350,000 have been received on the old shares; £36,455 on the twenty pound shares; and £1,043 19s. 8d. on interest account; making the total cash received amount to £387,478 19s. 8d. Besides these cash receipts, the share account shows that free shares to the value of £75,060 have been issued to the projectors in purchase of the release of their original rights and privileges, as authorized by the ordinary annual meeting in February last. On the other side of the account, the chief items are: The cable, which, with the expenses attending its coiling and shipment, has cost £324,142 13s. 5d.; the expenses of the Engineering Department, including salaries, traveling, and costs of machinery and engines, £20,309 11s. 8d.; the Electrical Department, which includes the salaries and wages to August last, £15,711 1s. 11d.; and the Secretary Department, which includes rent, furniture, fitting, books, stationery, and salaries, £3,793 9s. 6d.; making a total under these three headings of £164,046 16s. 6d. The total expenditure to Nov. 30 has been £379,099 17s. 3d. The Directors would here observe, that the books are regularly posted up, and are, as they always have been, at all times during office hours, open to the inspection of any shareholder or other person properly authorized on his behalf.

Having regard to the foregoing summary of the Company's affairs, it is manifest that without further means no operation of any magnitude, such as the repairing of the cable, could be entered upon. Indeed, looking at present resources, the Directors have felt it incumbent upon them to enforce the strictest economy, and as a precautionary measure, have given provisional notices of discharge to the whole of the Company's staff. They have, however, vigorously applied themselves to ascertain the best means of obtaining subscriptions for further capital, both for another cable, and for the repair of the present one; and believing it to be impracticable to raise money for an undertaking of this nature, without security for some return upon it, they have made application to her Majesty's Government for a guarantee upon the balance of the Company's unissued capital, amounting to £537,140, of a similar nature to the guarantee conferred upon the Red Sea Telegraph Company. This application has been supported and enforced by most influential memorials from nearly all the large commercial towns throughout the country, and from various important corporate bodies. It was hoped that the Directors would at the present meeting have been able to lay before the shareholders the result of these negotiations which are still pending, and they are unable to say more than that they have sanguine hope that Government will be willing to assist the Company in the mode they require, not indeed unconditionally, but on such terms as is believed will enable the Company to raise the requisite capital without fettering the enterprise. Until these negotiations are completed and the result known, it will probably be desirable that the present meeting should be adjourned to some date that will enable the Directors to come again before the shareholders with a full statement of the definite intention of the Government.

The Directors have to report that the act of Parliament applied for last session for conferring borrowing powers on the Company, and powers to raise preference capital, has received the royal assent.

As the proposed arrangement, if made with her Majesty's Government, will have to be confirmed by an act of Parliament, the Directors have thought it right in view of this circumstance, to deposit a bill for the ensuing session, that will secure the necessary ratification of any agreement the Company may be required to enter into.

So on the ordinary meeting of the shareholders, Mr. T. H. BROOKING, at that time the Vice-Chairman of the Board; Mr. T. A. HANKEY, and Mr. W. LOCKE, have retired from the Directorship of this Company, and the remaining Directors under the powers of the Company's Clause Act, have elected the Right Hon. J. STUART WORTLEY, M. P., in the place of Mr. BROOKING and Captain A. T. HAMILTON, in the place of Mr. HANKEY. Mr. GURNEY, M. P., having desired to vacate the office of Chairman of the Board, Mr. STUART WORTLEY has acceded to the unanimous wish of the Directors that he would undertake that office, and Mr. LAMPSON has also consented to act as the Vice-Chairman.

Before closing this report, the Directors feel that it will not be superfluous to place upon record some of the actual services accomplished by the Atlantic Cable during the short time of its successful operation. By the agency of this Company a message of peace and mutual congratulation was interchanged between her Most Gracious Majesty and the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in terms calculated to cement the alliance and foster the good feelings existing between these two great nations; and though the Directors felt reluctantly compelled to refuse the important messages which during that period were urged upon them for transmission by private individuals, intelligence was conveyed by our wires which, in announcing the safety of the ship *Europa*, containing hundreds whose lives were known to have been perilled, brought relief and consolation to the anxious friends of all on board. On behalf of her Majesty's Government, orders were dispatched to our colonies in North America during those few days, which saved large sums of money to the nation by countermanding operations which could have been arrested in time by no other channel. It is not unimportant to add that the improvements already accomplished and still in daily progress in the instruments applied to submarine telegraphy, give a well founded prospect of such rapidity in the sending messages, as will insure a general profit on the working of the cable far beyond what experience had until lately appeared to promise. In part, if not mainly by this enterprise, an impulse has been given to practical science throughout the civilized world, which has elicited information and developed resources, by the light of which the future course of this company will be rendered more easy in its advance to final and complete success. In their belief that this success is certainly attainable, the directors are confirmed, by the universal testimony of the most eminent men of philosophical and practical science, and when in possession of the further capital which is sought to be raised they will be able to avail themselves of all that genius, experience, and perseverance have now established for their guidance, and, supported by the shareholders, they will be prepared to enter upon a fresh and energetic course, to the triumphant completion of this great undertaking.

Mexico—Comparative Results of Monarchical and of Republican Institutions.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

It is well known to what a degree of civilization, order, and prosperity the Spanish Monarchy had elevated Mexico when that beautiful Colony became detached, by revolution, from the Mother Country. She had been established, like all the other Colonies of Spain, on the model of the Parent State. Her buildings and her exterior life were chaste; she was proud and religious; she was governed by a noble price; and it must even be confessed that she was used for the advantage of Old Spain. But, in return, she herself became developed and enriched; the stability of her Government, and the solidity of her social organization, inspired esteem, and she even commanded the respect of her powerful neighbors of the United States, who never dreamed of violating her frontiers. We may add that Spain reserved the Mexican trade to herself, as she did with all her foreign possessions—a fact which made a change in the order of her affairs an object with the manufacturers of Manchester.

In 1824 Mexico revolted against Spain. There existed at that time, in Europe, what might be called a mania for insurrection. Parliamentary Government, employed by British policy as an engine of offense and warfare, was cleverly presented, even to people whom it least suited, as a panacea for all evils. Every one took it into his head to struggle for this Utopia, which not only set up in France a republic of impossible duration, but afflicted in like manner, and to their ruin, a similar republic in the old colonies of Spain, which, indeed, realized the idea. Mexico soon saw herself enriched with institutions the most parliamentary possible. At a bound she passed to the extreme limits of liberty—limits which the temperament of the North knows how to avoid passing, but which Southern natures seem incapable of respecting.

After three years of political convulsion, during which there existed in Mexico no other law or authority than that of force,—a struggle in which the Spanish race fully sustained its warlike character,—but during which any organization was impossible, Mexico was at length enabled to enjoy, together with the plenitude of independence which she had acquired, a Republic on the purest model; federal union; distinct States federally bound together; popular suffrage; a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate; frequent elections;—nothing was wanting. According to all the rules such institutions ought to have made the Mexicans the happiest people on the earth.

There was no longer a commercial monopoly for the benefit of Spain; they substituted, without knowing it, one for the benefit of England. No more Governors sent from the mother country; they were replaced by such ambitious officers as could lead their troops against the Government in whose name they commanded. No more privileges for anybody; they replaced them by the dictation of the rural populace, composed of half-civilized and entirely uninstructed mongrels.

In a word, it was the age of gold in perspective. But, alas! in this world the best things are frequently destined to the worst ends. The Mexican Government has never succeeded to effect a stable organization. It has been abandoned to the mercies of the military, excited now by fanaticism and now by cupidity. The public treasury, in the hands of ephemeral administrations, is well nigh exhausted. Agriculture, incessantly exposed to the disorders of revolution, has gone little by little to a state of total neglect. The industry and commerce of the country have passed into the hands of strangers, whose profits have impoverished instead of enriching it, and who have, besides, added continual embarrassments to those of the successive Governments, by calling exterior intervention to their aid for the correction of their otherwise real and severe troubles.

Some years ago Mexico underwent the greatest of all calamities—that of invasion. That last blow completed her destruction. Since then she has been like the expiring victim of the experiments of any empirics or quacks who could collect a few soldiers by whose aid to seize upon the Government. Administered in turn by excessive liberty and by the plainest despotism, public affairs in Mexico have sustained shocks such as the best constituted States could not successfully have resisted.

There only remained to this unfortunate nation—divided and subdivided into so many parties, surrendered to all sorts of ambition and cupidity—but one bond of union—its religious organization. There existed in Mexico a wealthy Church and a strongly established clergy. One of the latest Presidents had attempted to weaken, if not to destroy, this last hope of Mexican unity and nationality. He struck at the clergy by seeking to lower its character and to demolish its authority. He caused the property of the Church—the only property which remained in Mexico—to pass into the bottomless receptacle known as the Mexican Treasury.

At length, from convulsion to convulsion—from fall to fall—from misfortune to misfortune—the country has at length reached a position which invests with ridicule the most melancholy thing in the world—namely, civil war. A Mexican revolution presents in the eyes of Europe only the idea of a little powder expended on sparrows—a pretence of attack—a pretence of defence—an exact imitation of the game which children in France play, and which is known as "The Game of the Dethroned King."

And this is what republican institutions have made of Mexico—of one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world, and so admirably situated that civilization—an advanced civilization—existed there four hundred years ago, when the Spaniards first entered the land. At this day nothing but ruin and decadence is to be seen, and which, certainly, cannot be imputed to national character. Spanish history, opened at any page, affords striking testimony of the eminent and unequaled faculties which the Spanish race has always contributed to the work of civilization. It is only necessary to glance at the colonies which have remained faithful to the Spanish monarchy, and which are among the wealthiest and most prosperous in the world, to be convinced of the peculiar aptitude of that people to found colonial establishments.

On the other hand, if the Philippine Islands and Cuba are compared with the former Spanish Possessions on the American Continent which are fallen so low,—if the order and the constant and peaceful development of their resources which characterize the former are contrasted with the anarchy and irremediable ruin of the latter, one is forced to conclude that the principle of life and vigor in those, and the weakness of these, are in their several institutions. Let the powerful and flourishing Cuba be detached from the mother country, surrendered to herself, and constituted a republic, and the same elements of dissolution which have prostrated Mexico would be equally apparent there.

In contrast with the picture of the ruins of Spain's former possessions, under republican management, it is gratifying to consider the existing position of Spain herself, which country has also experienced severe trials, but still finds herself in possession of peace and stability, through the triumph of the monarchical principle over faction. Queen ISABEL II. has been enabled to present to the assembled Cortes an enumeration of the various examples of the progress of the country under the influence of a definitively established institution; the state of siege abolished in all the provinces; the material prosperity of the country favored by all the influence of which the Government is capable; the means of communication, and especially the railroads, developed throughout the country; cheapness of food uniting with the incontestible progress of Spain's foreign influence; such are the facts which make up the situation which the Queen has very justly depicted in her address.

Indeed, Spain has ceased to find herself necessitated to employ her strength upon herself. She already at this moment shares with us the war which we are prosecuting in Cochin China, and she is directing forces against Mexico to efficiently support the claims of Spanish subjects; while, at the same time, she is acting on the northern Coast of Africa to obtain reparation for acts of piracy. She thus exhibits a vitality on her possession of which her prolonged troubles had cast a doubt.

This contrast of two peoples of the same origin, of whom one is upheld by monarchy while the other is lost by republicanism, proves, if it be true, that certain institutions are not equally good for all nations. Monarchical institutions are the only ones which are fitted for Spaniards, and generally for people of Latin origin.

Mr. Buchanan's Fort Du Quesne Letter.

From the London Times, Dec. 18.

A few years since the great Republic of the United States was held up to us as a model, not only by Mr. BRIGHT, but by all our public men on the Liberal side. The generation which talked of the inalienable rights of man and the odiousness of priestcraft and kingcraft had not died out; the rust of ages was still on English laws and usages; great anomalies were to be removed, great injustices to be redressed, and so the simple, logical institutions of an Anglo-Saxon race across the Atlantic became naturally the object of enthusiasm to a large class of Liberals. Now, however, our knowledge of America has increased. Travelers of all nations and all political views have visited the States and examined for themselves. We do not speak of the feminine sharpness of Mrs. TROLLOPE, or the observant humor of DICKENS, but of the writings of serious men, who have gone to America with all the wish to find a Republic pure and a New World regenerate. They have not been repelled by the moral access of New-England, or disgusted by the unsavory habits of the West. They have looked with tolerance on the revolvers and bowie-knives of the South. All the excuses which can be made for a young community have found a place in their works and conversation. But the conclusion is continually the same. They see with admiration the material progress of the country, the energy and constant movement of the people, their advance in the arts of life, and the diffusion of education and even of refinement among the masses. They recognize the success with which the Americans receive every year large bodies of immigrants, and in a short time amalgamate them with their own citizens. All that America can justly claim is attributed to her with willingness, and even with enthusiasm; but visitors, whether English, or French, or German, all give their testimony to the change for the worse in American politics, and the deterioration in the character of the men who are returned to Congress and to the various State Legislatures. This is now so much an accepted fact in England that even our most democratic Reformers speak of America in an apologetic tone. It is a young country; they are rather rough; there is a great admixture of Irish and Germans; the Western States are inhabited by sturdy pioneers of the forest; their delegates cannot be expected to possess the graces of civilization, and so on. But, unhappily, roughness and even occasional lawlessness are not the worst faults attributed to American legislators, and we find that even in the States themselves the present condition of things is viewed with concern by no less highly placed a personage than the President himself.

Mr. BUCHANAN has written a letter on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the capture of Forts Duquesne and Pitt, in which he speaks with natural pride of the vast progress of his country, and the changes by which, within a century, "an obscure fort, far beyond the Western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous, commercial and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous Sovereign States still further West, whose territories were then a vast unexplored and silent wilderness." The President then goes on to ask whether the next hundred years will show progress and prosperity equal to the last. "Shall our whole country then compose one united nation, more populous, powerful and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the federacy have been rent asunder, and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that, ere the next celebration, all the fragments, exhausted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despotism?" These are the doubts expressed by a veteran statesman, not far from 70 years of age, who remembers many of the founders of American Independence, and has been concerned in politics during the lives of two generations. He entreats his countrymen to cherish the Union, which in the old days it was treason to speak against, but the dissolution of

ARIZONA AND SONORA....NO. II.

The Mining Interests of the Country—Topographical Features—Climate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My previous communication gave a brief outline of the Expedition of the Arizona company of poineers to the Arizona Mountains. To reach that point it was necessary to cross the desert country extending from the River Colorado in a southeast direction nearly to the Arizonas, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles. We took the old and main route of travel between California and Sonora *vid* the *Tenavas Altas*, a succession of twelve natural water tanks, one above the other, in a gorge of a high mountain, and camped at Sonoita several days to recruit the animals. While here, we heard accounts of a very rich copper mine, said to be located about forty miles north, in the Ajo Mountain. Under the guidance of an old Opata Indian, the mine was found, but in the very centre of a dreary desert. The inviting appearance of the mineral, a profusion of which appeared on the surface, and its exceeding richness, as proved on testing—70 per cent. copper—induced me to take up the mine. Some three years previous, a company of Mexicans commenced working the mine. They got out only a few hundred pounds of ore, when the Apaches made an onslaught and killed them all. The mine was then abandoned to any one disposed to take it. There was no permanent water nearer than Sonoita, forty miles south. But at this season showers filled tanks in the rocks, holding sufficient for a small number of men for a limited period. I detailed six men to take possession of this mine and hold it, and continued on with the balance of the company to explore the Arizonas.

It has been stated that the explorations in the Arizonas for mineral were satisfactory, but all that region of country was so wild and unsettled, so destitute of facilities for obtaining supplies and for transportation, and so utterly impracticable would it have been for a small company to labor there uninterrupted by the Apaches, that it was determined to abandon the Arizonas for a time, and resolve ourselves into a mining company to develop the copper mine taken up in the Ajo Mountain, as intercourse with California could be maintained from that point.

Our camp in the Arizonas was broken up in April, 1855. The company was incorporated in San Francisco as the Arizona Mining and Trading Company. Officers were elected and myself chosen as Superintendent at the mines. Selecting seven of the original members of the company, I commenced operations in June, 1855. May and June are the driest and hottest months in this region and here was an enterprise to be commenced far up in ragged and rugged hills and mountains, the country for leagues and leagues around a trackless, parched desert, the nearest known water forty miles distant, and at midday the thermometer ranging from 110° to 115°.

But within one year the work was accomplished. Laborers and supplies were brought from Sonora; large tanks and dams for holding rainwater were built, stone houses erected, explorations radiating to every point were made for water and grass and to open routes to Sonora, Tucson, River Gila and River Colorado. The mines were opened and considerable ore taken out, ten tons of which were forwarded to San Francisco and from thence to England, and pronounced the best ore that ever came into that market. Thus the famous Ajo mine was opened.

A story of the deprivations, hardships and exposures this company encountered in the prosecution of the work would scarcely be credited. Five months after it commenced there were but two Americans with me. Several left, having had quite enough of desert life. Three lost their lives. One died on the desert; another died from drinking tea made of a poisonous herb by mistake; another nearly died from the same cause, but he survived to have his brains beaten out shortly after while sleeping, by a Mexican.

On the expiration of my term of office, in 1856, I was again elected as Superintendent, and held the office until the following September, when I resigned for the purpose of extending a trade more into the eastern part, and follow up my original intentions to explore in those regions for silver mines.

In the course of a few months I had a trading post at Fort Yuma on the Colorado, one near the Sonora Puebla of Sonoita, 160 miles southeast of the Colorado and one at Calabasas, 150 miles still further east. In April, 1856, a company of Mexican troops massacred four Americans belonging to CRABB's party at my house near Sonoita, pillaged the store and carried off the clerk, AINSA, a prisoner, to Guaymas. The destruction of this trading post rendered it necessary for me to concentrate all my business at the more distant point, Calabasas. I explored a considerable portion of the central and eastern part of the Territory and the northern section of Sonora, and was more or less engaged in trading and silver mining until March, 1858, when I left for the Eastern States as agent of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company located at Tubac.

Here ends a statement of my personal movements, which may appear unimportant. When information is promulgated, the first inquiry is, "How was that information obtained?" Such as I have to communicate was obtained in following out the various pursuits as stated above.

In the accomplishment of this I have seen much desert country, and little in comparison adapted to agriculture; magnificent mountains, vast stretches of grassy hills and plains, and very little water; many very encouraging mineral districts and very few rich mines; a fine assortment of rocks and very little wood; any number of Mexicans, Pimas, Maricopa, Yuma, Co Copa and Yacqui Indians of the tame breed, with a plentiful sprinkling of Apaches of the wild breed, and very few white men; a great many emigrants *en route* and few locating; any number of horses and mules, and few wheel vehicles; droves of cattle, wild and tame, deer, antelope and wild turkeys, and a few bear, thousands of coyotas and a few lobos or large wolves, thousands of small reptiles, and many large rattle-snakes; more hot days than temperate, more temperate days than cold; more health than sickness; more poverty than riches; numerous camping places, and few houses. I have seen a United States fort called Fort Buchanan, delightfully located among the Santa Rita mountains, where it gives the whites and Indians the least possible trouble. I have also seen the monthly depredations of Apaches. I have been cognizant of two hundred murders, assassinations, &c., within the circle of my travels, by Apaches, Mexicans and whites, *but I never knew a natural death to occur during my sojourn in the Territory.* This, in brief, is the outline of what came under my observation.

The Territory now known as Arizona lies between the northern frontier of Sonora and the River Gila, the Rio Grande on the east and the River Colorado on the west. Its area may be estimated a little less than the State of New-York; but the Territorial bill proposes to include a portion of New-Mexico north of the River Gila, which will give a territory of about 75,000 square miles, the whole somewhat larger than the State of Virginia. That portion of Arizona, according to its present limits, lying south of the River Gila, and east of the 111th parallel N. longitude and Colinaca, comprising nearly half the country south of the Gila, does not contain a running stream or living spring of water. Several nomadic bands of Papago Indians exist here by the water holes and wells, which, during a few months of the year—the season of showers—furnish them with a scanty supply: but they do not and cannot cultivate.

The Gila region, from the aforesaid parallel to the Colorado, a distance of little over two hundred miles, is very uninteresting, and, from a variety of causes, cannot be made available to any great extent for agricultural purposes. One of the principal causes is that a heavy inundation occurs in the Spring, and sometimes in August, and as all cultivation here is by irrigation, everything, like dams, *acequias*, or trenches, with every other species of improvement, would be periodically swept away. In addition to this, most of the bottom which is not pure sand is strongly impregnated with alkali.

The Pimos and Maricopas occupy the only really available point. Thin, small patches of wheat, corn and beans extend along the river a distance of ten miles. Below this, to its mouth, it is a singular fact that not the slightest indication that the bottom has ever been cultivated or inhabited, even by the Indians, can be discovered. The Yuma Indians occupy the point at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, and the bottom of the Colorado immediately below, where they raise some corn pumpkins and melons. Three years ago the brothers BOWLETT attempted to cultivate a short distance above the junction for the purpose of supplying Fort Yuma, but did not succeed. Twenty miles below, on the Colorado, my old friend PHEDRICK, has a ranch where the grass is good, but I believe he has not succeeded in farming. On two occasions, when I visited this interesting locality, I was greeted by hosts of warm friends in the shape of stalwart mosquitoes, the greater portion of which could claim a blood relationship with me before I departed. PHEDRICK's only companion and friend was a large-sized donkey, whose ears appear to have faded away before the rapacious attacks of the insects, and in the height of the season it was found necessary to afford the poor beast accommodations in a *bodega* or underground room, entered by an inclined plane.

Willow, cotton-wood and mezquit are found throughout the Gila bottom sufficient for fuel, but for the purposes for which lumber is required they are very inferior. The climate is excessively hot in Summer, and in the Winter months strong and high winds, which raise stifling clouds of sand, prevail. Grass is generally scarce and poor. That portion of the Gila country of which mention has just been made is the locality of the recently-discovered gold placers. If half that has been stated respecting these discoveries proves true, a great change will of course be wrought out. Since the opening of California, we need not be astonished at anything of this nature. There is gold to be found throughout all this desert region, and it is to be hoped that the reports respecting the Gila diggings will prove true, but I have not as yet learned any facts which cause me to place any confidence in the extravagant rumors that are afloat. If gold is found within reasonable distance of the Gila in sufficient quantity to draw a large emigration, the country offers no serious physical obstacles to occupancy by such emigration.

This portion of my picture is sombre, but I shall give it lights and more agreeable touches when faithfulness to the subject will admit.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Feast of Guadalupe—Grand Celebration—Popular Demonstration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

The 12th inst. was the Feast Day of Guadalupe, and as the crowning effort of the clergy in these days, the day was the occasion of a more than common display of elegance at the shrine of the patron saint of Mexico. This month has had so far three fast days, which have been celebrated with uncommon *lujo* by the people of this capital. Santa Barbara, the patroness of this city, was honored first in order. This day was celebrated by a grand banquet to the military, and fireworks at night for the benefit of everybody. Next came the day in honor of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th. The night preceding, and all the day of the 8th, were devoted to prayers, processions, military displays, ringing of church bells, cock-fights, bull-fights, and finally grand illuminations and fireworks. The 12th was the finishing-stroke to these strange exhibitions of religion, amusement and the gratification of the most debased appetites. As the Virgin of Guadalupe is the special property of the Church of Mexico I will give you some idea of her history and miraculous appearance.

In the year 1531, before Mexico, or, as it was then called, New-Spain, had been erected into a Vice-Royalty, and while the zealous fathers of the Church were straining every nerve to bring the Indians of this country into their flocks, and for that purpose were bending the Catholic religion in every possible manner in order to adapt it to the natures of the Indians, the following miracle is said to have taken place, and has been recorded as a fact by all native Mexican and Spanish writers of that period. It appears that an Indian named JUAN DIEGO (JOHN JAMES,) had been picked up by the Franciscan monks and was studying the Christian doctrine with them at an establishment the monks had at that time in a portion of this city known as Tlaltelalco. JUAN DIEGO, it appears, was obliged to come every day from his native village, Quatillan, to this city, and the mound of Tepeyac stood by the side of his road. On the morning of the 9th of December, 1531, as the story goes, JUAN DIEGO was passing the mound of Tepeyac, when the most Holy Virgin appeared to him and told him to go, in our name, to the Illustrious Bishop DON FRANCISCO JUAN DE ZUMMERRAGA and tell him to come and worship on that spot. JUAN DIEGO tried to fulfill this mission, but the Bishop would not receive him, and on the following morning, as JUAN DIEGO was passing Tepeyac, the Virgin again appeared, and after hearing of the bad success attending her first order, now told JUAN DIEGO: "Return, and tell the Bishop that I, Mary, the Mother of God, have sent you." The second time JUAN DIEGO managed to see the Bishop, but failed to make him believe the story, who demanded proofs. JUAN DIEGO went to Tepeyac for the third time, and Mary, the Mother of God, again appeared on the 12th, and yielding to the demands of the Bishop ordered JUAN to go to the top of the mound and cut roses, an order which JUAN obeyed, although he knew no roses grew there. Still, on this occasion, he found roses, and cutting them brought them to Mary. She threw them in a piece of cloth that JUAN DIEGO wore about his shoulders to keep out the cold, and said to him: "Return once more to the Bishop and tell him that these flowers are proofs of your mission." JUAN DIEGO promptly set out for the Bishop's house in this city, and after a brisk trot appeared before the Bishop, all joy at being able to produce proofs. He unfolded the cloth in which the roses had been placed, "when, lo! there appeared on the rude garment that blessed picture of the Virgin, which, after more than three centuries, still exists." This proof was sufficient for the Bishop, and he took the picture and had it well cared for, and it now forms the great feature of novelty to the foreign curiosity hunter in its position in the Church at the Villa de Guadalupe. The Virgin appeared to JUAN DIEGO once more, and after telling him that she wished the image in his rude piece of dress to be called the "Virgin of Guadalupe," she performed a cure on a member of JUAN DIEGO's family.

This is the principal portion of the history of the Virgin of Guadalupe, although she is reported to have worked many miracles since then, and even now it is supposed she will lend a helping hand to crush down the Liberal party of Mexico. Guadalupe is the patroness of Mexico, and especially of the Indians, as the instrumentality of JUAN DIEGO satisfies the Indians that *Maria de Guadalupe* appeared for their especial benefit. The Villa de Guadalupe is the scene of the miraculous apparition, and a chapel is built upon the mound of Tepeyac, and a large church at its base. The village has many works dedicated to the patroness of Mexico, amongst which is a chapel over what is supposed to be a holy well. This well is a boiling spring that throws up a mineral water that has medicinal properties different from any of the many medicinal springs in this valley.

Every year, on the 12th of December, there is a great religious feast at Guadalupe, which is attended by the Indians far and near. This year the clergy have done their utmost to create all the enthusiasm possible among the Indians against the Constitutionalists. On the 12th there was a grand attendance at the services at the Villa de Guadalupe. The Government dependents turned out in great strength; all the first ladies of this capital visited the holy place during the day, and thousands of Indians came in as usual to see the sights and carry on their little barter, attend Mass, and to return home well filled with *pulque*. I visited the Villa late in the day, and as I passed out in a commodious railroad car, and heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive reverberated against the hill of Tepeyac, I could not help drawing the contrast between the darkness and civilization to be encountered in this beautiful valley at this day. The poor Indians look upon the locomotive with more wonder than upon the "blessed image," and if the holy fathers had the power to give it a supernatural character, the poor ignorant creatures would fall down and worship it. The great majority of the Mexican people do not attend such exhibitions as the Feast of Guadalupe from any innate conviction of duty. The women are scared into it by the clergy, and they operate upon their brothers, husbands and lovers, and induce them to do it for the sake of appearances. This was most apparent on the departure of every train for this city. The American engineer would make the steam-whistle give several shrill snorts, and then cry out—"All aboard." These operations invariably set everybody laughing, and the cry of "Go ahead" was to be heard among the Mexican passengers on all sides. "Go ahead" is an exclamation known to almost every Mexican, and those who do not know what it means use it as a sort of rough explanation of the American character. It is a great pity that it cannot be applied to their own national character; but, unfortunately, the reverse of the cry would be more appropriate.

What with these three feasts and other services, it is estimated that 33,000 masses have been said in these last ten days for the success of the Government forces over the Constitutionalists, and for the subsequent consequences, among which they are wild enough to enumerate the blessing of national peace. Our local gossip has been almost entirely confined to the religious ceremonies, owing to the fact that we have had no late or important news from any quarter.

An incident occurred at the military dinner, given on the day of Santa Barbara, worthy of note, as showing public opinion here on the subject of American intervention—at least amongst a large class of Mexicans. The President's wife attended the dinner, with her children. During the meal she was seen in the lady-like operation of giving her children wine to drink, by sticking her fingers in a wine-glass and then into the mouths of her youngsters. This caused some remark amongst the young officers, and a friend delicately called her attention to what she was doing. Instead of being confused or confounded at the circumstance, she made a merit of it, and said: "I give my children wine to drink to make them strong, in order that they may be able to thrash Yankees." This patriotic remark was the cause of long and loud applause. What have we to hope from a people whose ignorance and vulgarity are excused when these things can be construed as aimed against the Yankees?

Movements of Echeagaray—Doubts About the Victory of Miramon—Proscription.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee* writes from the City of Mexico, Dec. 20:

Since my last letter we have had two battles—one sham and one real; another piece of treachery, and some massacres and spoliations, either legal or illegal.

General ECHEAGARAY, whose military title and smal, army enable him to assume the air of a great soldier, reached this city a few days ago. During his sojourn here, VILLALVA, the Constitutionalist, took a fancy, at the head of 2,000 men, to pay a visit to the environs of the capital. ZULOAGA, tired of ECHEAGARAY, dispatched him with 400 lances and 600 bayonets to meet VILLALVA. The two commanders had a brush at a small village named La Calavera, about 12 miles from Mexico. ECHEAGARAY lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and returned boasting a victory which subsequent information proved to exist only on paper. One of his Generals, however, ARTETIA, did succeed in penetrating to Cuautla, with 500 men. Since then we have understood that ARTETIA, being surrounded by VILLALVA's troops, proclaimed the Constitution, and passed over to the Liberals. It is alleged by some that he was compelled to abandon the Government; others affirm that he endeavored to resist them, and was killed. However this may be, it is certain that Cuautla is in possession of the Liberals, and that Cuernavaca, being unsupported, is in great danger, and will probably surrender.

I believe I mentioned to you in my last letter that DEGOLLADO, the Constitutional chief, had driven the Zuloago General, MARQUEZ, from the bridge of Tulotpian, situated about six leagues from Guadalajara. Thereupon MIRAMON left San Luis in haste, at the head of 2,000 men, and went in pursuit of DEGOLLADO, who was in command of his entire force of 6,000 men. After endeavoring to pass the river at various points, he succeeded at length in placing his troops on the other side. On the 18th inst., a laconic dispatch, conceived after the *veni, vidi, vici*, style of CÆSAR, was received from MIRAMON. It is as follows: "I passed the river and defeated DEGOLLADO on the 14th, and entered Guadalajara on the 15th." ZULOAGA had the city bells rung in honor of the victory, but the public receives the news with considerable distrust, and awaits impatiently more trustworthy information. My opinion is that MIRAMON did enter Guadalajara, but eluded a meeting with DEGOLLADO by fording the river about a dozen leagues below the camp of the Federal army. But we shall soon see how much truth there is in this boasted triumph. ZULOAGA took advantage of this intelligence to impose a new forced loan on the city, being the second since the 1st of December. It is, however, resisted; and the public, which is incredulous with regard to the reported victory, will not suffer itself to be fleeced any longer.

Two days ago, four Santa Anna Generals were arrested or banished. A conspiracy was to have broken out during the night, and ZULOAGA had his horses harnessed in case of misfortune. Though the movement did not take place, it is only postponed. I learn from good authority that its object is to bestow the Presidency on Mr. BOULES, the late Minister to Washington was at the National Palace at the time of the arrest of the aforesaid leaders, and had a violent altercation with ZULOAGA, at the end of which he left him in violent anger. I should not be surprised if the next conspiracy we hear of claims ROBLES as its leader.

ECHEAGARAY, who for the last few days has been marching and counter-marching from Mexico to Puebla, and from Pueblo to Mexico, without entering either city, is now about six miles from the capital. He belongs to the Robles party, and it is thought that he keeps himself in readiness to support his friend in case of necessity.

The Passage of the Fulton.

A NOTE FROM THE COUNT JOANNES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In accordance with my delegated duty from my fellow-citizens, I have the honour to transmit to you the subjoined document for your courteous publication in your influential journal. Written and submitted by me (with appropriate remarks) to my fellow-passengers at a meeting duly convened, I hereby certify that the subjoined is a true copy of the original, received and adopted by fervent acclamation; and the names duly subscribed. The original is now in my possession, and intended for Capt. WOTTON as a grateful memorial of the heartfelt feelings of the passengers.

I am preparing a narrative-description of this terrible voyage for general information; and which in a few days I shall have the honor to transmit for your acceptance and publication.

In the meantime, as a Brother of the Literati, I have the honor to present the salutations of the New-Year: and to remain in Literary fraternity,

Yours, truly, THE COUNT JOANNES.
(Homme de Lettres.)

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the United States Mail Steamer *Fulton* (Capt. WOTTON) in her December voyage, 1858, from Havre to New-York, feel conscientiously bound to place the following sentiments upon public record, viz:

To Almighty God, the Supreme Father of mankind, and final Disposer of events, we most humbly and piously offer our reverential thanksgiving and gratitude for our present safety in this most perilous and memorable voyage; religiously feeling as humble Christians, that our preservation is alone due to the Paternal Mercy of Divine Providence.

To the Commander of the steamer, JAMES A. WOTTON; the chief officer, Mr. COLE; the chief engineer, Mr. THOMPSON, and to the officers, stewardess, and crew, our admiration and gratitude are freely given to their skill and courage, to their heroic fortitude, and resistance against six successive days and nights of increasing storm, tempest and hurricane, which, for their continuance and powers, are without example in the recorded annals of the Ocean.

While we thus publicly thank those brave and skillful men, who, under Divine Providence, have been the worthy agents of our safety, justice demands that the noble vessel itself, the *Fulton*, (so worthy of its name,) should not be passed without our tribute: for a steamship of less strength and excellence of her engines, could not have escaped destruction; and we but served the sacred cause of human life, by thus bringing this Ocean steamer to the just appreciation of our fellow-citizens and the public generally.

The Count JOANNES, *Homme de Lettres.*
A. H. CLEMENTS, United States Consul.
And all the other passengers.

Signed on board the Mail steamer *Fulton*, off the entrance to New-York Harbor, Jan. 3, 1859.

The Dudley Observatory—Surprise Party on Monday.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We understand that Dr. GOULD and the accomplished young gentlemen who have acted under him as observers at the Dudley Observatory, were waited upon yesterday by "a surprise party." Messrs. OWEN CURRAN, JAMES KEENAN, RICHARD WINNE, ELISHA MACE, (an Ex-M. P.,) RICHARD PARK, and six others, impelled by a thirst for knowledge and a longing after the unfolding glories of the Heavens, ascended the hill of science, (like the youth in the allegory,) and sought entrance into the Observatory.

The doors being locked, they entered by the windows, and soon were in possession of the premises. They served a written notice on the inmates, (the Director being absent,) and informed them that they need no longer remain in attendance; and that they, the new comers, would complete any observations upon which they were engaged. Remarking some reluctance upon the part of the Astronomical Corps, they immediately proceeded to make some observations of a cursive and discursive character, and of irresistible cogency. In the same manner, the party took possession of the dwelling-house occupied by Dr. GOULD.

The *guarde mobile* of the Coast Survey having abandoned the premises, these aspirants organized themselves into a corps of observers, Mr. MACE, an ex-member of the Star-police, taking the lead. All night long they watched the heavens. The Great Bear was regarded with considerable interest, and also the Dog-star, but they could not be brought near enough by any of the instruments, to give any hope of a fight.

Some very curious results were attained by looking through the reversed ends of the instruments; also some fine effects of refraction through the bottoms of inverted tumblers. We are not able to give the results of these studies as yet further than to say that O'MULLIGAN's observations on the Dipper and its contents were decidedly contemptuous.

The rumor of the event quickly circulated through the city; and was greatly magnified. One account was that a distinguished General had planned the affair and that it was taken by storm. Another story was that the comet had been levied on by the Sheriff, under an execution; but as no judgment could be found on record this was disproved. These exaggerated reports gradually died away; and by bedtime the public of Albany went to sleep with considerable self-confidence and civic pride, such as men are entitled to feel, who, regarding the celestial body as part of the outskirts of the city, its suburbs as it were, had put it under the charge of an extra city police.

The Scientific Council and Director and the Observers must console themselves with the idea that here, in this State, we turn out our Governors and Judges, our legislators and officials annually, in mid-Winter; and that in this we claim to observe only that law of rotation which governs the celestial as well as the terrestrial world.

THE CANCEMI TRIAL.

Protest of Cancemi's Counsel Against the Legality of his Conviction.

Our readers probably remember that at the close of CANCEMI's trial, Mr. ASHMEAD, as one of his counsel, presented a protest against its legality, and desired that he might be permitted to read it before the prisoner was sentenced; the request was denied both when urged as a legal right and asked as an act of courtesy. The document commences with a detailed narration of the circumstances attending the murder, which the counsel deem conclusive of CANCEMI's innocence, and which it is not necessary to publish. The legal argument relates to matters of public moment, and we give it entire, believing that it will be read with interest not only by the members of the bar, but the public at large. Mr. ASHMEAD asserts that the whole of the proceedings of the General Term, sentencing the defendant in the existing condition of the record, *is without precedent either in England or America, and without authority of law.* He says:

"A word or two in respect to the last trial, which took place before his Honor, Justice INGRAHAM. It resulted, as the record and *postea* before the Court show, in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Its effect is to save the prisoner's life, although it leaves the measure of his punishment discretionary with the Court, and the incarceration to which he may be subjected can be extended to the term of his natural life. We do not propose, on this latter account, to disturb or interfere with the verdict which has been rendered, because it is the desire of the prisoner that it shall be suffered to remain; and, we have no right, in a cause involving so momentous an issue as life or death, to incur the slighest hazard. It is, as far as the charge of murder is concerned, an acquittal by the jury, and the verdict cannot be set aside for an irregularities, unless at his own instance. His consent to set it aside is not only not given, but is expressly and directly withheld. In respect to two matters which occurred upon the last trial, we desire to put ourselves right before the profession, so that when this memorable case is in the future canvassed and discussed—as it must and will be—we may be subjected to no misrepresentations or misconstructions; for as we took no objections that we did not believe to be well founded in law, so we are especially desirous that, if possible, we shall in the end be demonstrated to be right. We allude to the pleas in bar, which his honor, the Judge, declined to receive and which were filed with the Clerk of the Court. They were pleas of *autrefois convict*, and once in jeopardy under the State and Federal Constitutions, the latter being pleas peculiar to the United States, the form of which is given in the last edition of WHARTON's Criminal Precedents. They are pleas which were held to be proper in two adjudicated cases, (Com. *vs.* Cook, 6 Searg Rawle, 578, and Com. *vs.* Cine, 3 Rawle, 498,) where, upon demurrers to the pleas by the Attorney-General, they were held to be sufficient in law, and the demurrers were overruled, and the prisoner in each case discharged, although the offences alleged were capital. They were both cases in which the defendants were sought to be tried again, and in one of them upon the same indictment. The Jurors in each instance had been discharged by the Court, in consequence of alleged inability to agree upon a verdict, when no actual necessity existed for such discharge. Now, what we wish to remark here, is, that in our judgment these pleas ought to have been received, and that the Judge who tried the cause had no authority whatever to reject them; that, in a criminal case, pleas in bar can be interposed at any time before the actual commencement of the trial; and BLACKSTONE says: "That though in civil actions, when a man has his election what plea in bar to make, he is considered, if that plea, and cannot resort to another if that be determined against him, yet, in criminal prosecutions, *in favorem vitæ*, the law allows many pleas by which a prisoner may escape death, but only one plea in consequence whereof it can be inflicted." Hence, we affirm that the refusal of the Judge at Circuit to receive these pleas in bar, and to compel the Attorney-General to reply or demur to them, is the first case in which it has been done in the criminal jurisprudence of either England or America. It has no parallel either in ancient or modern times. The General Term did not send down an issue to be tried, assimilating it to the case of an issue sent out of Chancery to a Court of Common Law, but this Court sent down, as the order shows upon its face, the indictment to be tried, and that carried with it the necessity to receive every and any plea upon the trial which the law permitted a defendant to interpose, and the place our court in which the indictment was tried took from him none of his legal rights and constitutional privileges. He could certainly have withdrawn his plea of Not Guilty and have pleaded Guilty, and he could have interposed any new plea in bar, which the law held to be sufficient. That the plea of once in jeopardy was an admissible plea, and could be interposed, was admitted in the argument by the Attorney-General himself, before the Court of Appeals, when this case was last before that tribunal. It is reported in 7 Abbott's Practice Reports, 271. At page 296, in concluding his argument, the Attorney-General says: "Should the Court order a new trial, there can be no question that we shall have the case again before this Court on a plea of having been once put in jeopardy on former conviction." The new trial was granted, and now the Circuit Judge gravely holds, that no such plea can be received from the prisoner at the Circuit. Two recent cases of a plea of once in jeopardy are also to be found in Arkansas: (Atkins *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 558; Nelson *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 601.) We, therefore, wish it understood, that in making no motion here respecting these pleas or the ruling of the Judge upon them, it is not because we have any doubt as to the sufficiency of the exceptions taken; but we allude to the matter at this time, that it might be understood that we have in no particular altered or changed our opinion on this point, and that we protest against any decision in this case being quoted in future proceedings as a precedent, as we consider it fraught with fearful and perilous consequences to human life and human liberty.

We will add, that we were prepared to show, that had these pleas in bar been received, that of once in jeopardy must unquestionably have prevailed. A juror was withdrawn without any legal or moral necessity, during the trial, and the trial was thus broken up, and no verdict was asked or received from the jurors who had been sworn and impanneled on the third trial of the defendant. A Court can discharge a jury in a capital case without verdict: but, it can only be done where some great and supervening necessity arises during the trial, which makes it necessary. We examined every case found in the books on this subject, beginning with the early one of MARSELL, in 1 Anderson's Reports, 103, being the first instance on record in which a Jury was discharged in a capital case, without verdict; and coming down to the most modern reported case, we have no doubt this plea ought to have prevailed and the prisoner been discharged. We allude to this as our justification for having interposed these pleas, because they involved substantial and constitutional rights. We believe, in the language of a great Judge, "that in the legal as well as the popular sense, a defendant is in jeopardy the instant he is called to stand on his defence: for, from that moment, every movement of the prosecution is an attack upon his life, and he cannot be said to be put out of jeopardy until a verdict of acquittal is rendered by the Jury."

These rejected pleas are, unquestionably, a part of the record, and it is impossible to see how they can be passed over or disregarded, and how the eyes of the judges can be closed to their inspection. These are, it is admitted, tranquil times, and we know that what was done at the Circuit was meant to be right; but a Court can only look to the face of the record, and the judgment given upon it, is recorded as a precedent for other times. The common law forms, which gave the right to a defendant to plead double in criminal cases, and permitted him to interpose as many pleas in bar as he pleased, to which the Constitution of the State and Union added the additional plea of once in jeopardy, were stoutly asserted to be the shield of liberty by the Hampdens, Russels and Sydnys of other days. This privilege of pleading in bar, neither the Constitution of the United States, nor any State Legislature in the Union has abridged, and the right stands exactly where it stood when it was brought, with the common law, to this country by our ancestors as their cherished birth-right. It appears to us, that there can be no just reason why, under these circumstances, this Court should be less circumspect of human life than the Court of King's Bench in England. A record which should exhibit the rejection of these pleas would not stand for a moment the scrutiny of the crown lawyers, or of any Court of Error in England, and we believe that the refusal to receive them would not be tolerated by any Court of Error in the United States, for they contained matters of substance, which protected the enjoyment of life, and secured important constitutional rights to an accused. We allude to the topic that we might be right upon the record, and that it may not be supposed that our faith in the sufficiency of these pleas in bar, and the exceptions taken to their rejection at the Circuit, is at all shaken. We believe now, as then, that the Court should have entertained these pleas and discharged the prisoner.

One other remark in respect to these pleas. The refusal to receive them, when tendered by the prisoner, shows how, where one great rule of criminal proceeding is transgressed, that consequences productive of the greatest embarrassment and confusion usually flow from it. This is eminently so in the present case; and how this, or any Court, in the present condition of the record, can proceed to sentence the defendant, we cannot perceive. That the pleas filed with the Court, are a part of the record, has been determined by the Court of Appeals in this very case, and justly so; for they held that the record is made up of all the old branches of the proceedings to which exceptions might be taken and error assigned below. That error might be assigned to the ruling of a judge rejecting proper pleas will hardly be questioned by any lawyer. How, then, stands the case before the General Term? In the anomalous position of being asked to proceed to sentence a prisoner, with half of his pleas in bar standing on the records of the Court, which have not been replied to by the Attorney-General, nor disposed of in any way. A judgment under such circumstances has never been rendered in any Court subject to the forms of the Common law, and unless it be done in the present case, will probably never be done anywhere. Should the Court sentence the defendant, the close of his case will be more remarkable than have been any of the extraordinary proceedings which attended its progress; and, if it has heretofore drawn to it professional scrutiny, and public attention, its close will more significantly attract and fix it. It will establish two positions never heretofore understood to be law anywhere where human rights and human liberty are properly appreciated and which, in our judgment, must cause the friends of humanity and liberty to shudder. They are these:

First—That it is discretionary with the Judge trying a capital case to receive from a prisoner what pleas in bar he chooses, and to reject others; and,

Second—That a Court may try, and convict a defendant after a trial, on one of his pleas in bar, and then proceed to sentence and imprison, or execute him; while his other pleas in bar continue undisposed of.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

Divorce Granted to Mrs. Bennett.

DECISION OF JUDGE WALDO.

A telegram from New-Haven, yesterday, announces the decision of the Court in the Bennett Divorce case, granting the petition of Mrs. BENNETT. We copy from the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* the decision of Judge WALDO in full:

This case has been under my attention so long, and as I have to commence the trial of another case in another place to-morrow, I have concluded to decide it now. I will not go into details, but will give merely the results. As has been correctly stated, this is a petition for divorce, brought by Mary A. Bennett *vs.* George Bennett, charging him with the commission of two of the matrimonial offences which the Statute of this State renders sufficient to warrant the granting of petitions of this kind. The first offence charged is intolerable cruelty, and the other is such misconduct as destroys the happiness of petitioner, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation. The defendant answers this petition by saying, in the first place, that these allegations are not true; he also sets up that the acts committed by him have been condoned and forgiven; he alleges further, that since the commencement of this petition the parties have cohabited together as man and wife; also, that the petitioner herself has been guilty of all the violations of duty charged upon him; that she has been guilty of such misconduct as destroys his happiness, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation. The reply, on the part of the petitioner, is, in the first place, reaffirming allegations in the petition, and denying any condonation, and alleging that the cohabitation was from coertion and necessity; and while thus cohabiting, tha the respondent has been guilty of other misconduc This replication is traversed or denied on the part o the respondent.

The evidence as to facts set up by Dr. B., in his answer, I understood, while this petition was on trial, might be applied either to the petition of Mrs. B., or to the petition of Dr. B. asking a divorce from her, so that both may be considered as on trial.

In relation to the law of this case, to which my attention has been called—before the year 1843, no divorce in Connecticut could be granted for the causes here set up in these petitions. As early as 1667, the Legislature of Connecticut made provisions for divorce from the bonds of matrimony; in the act then passed, now almost 200 years ago, it provided that divorces might be granted for adultery, wilful absence, with total neglect of duty for three years, seven years' absence unheard of, and for fraudulent contract. The law so remained from that time to 1843, when, in consequence of the numerous applications made to the Legislature, and of the trouble and expense of applying to that body, a law was passed, adding two other matrimonial offences, for which Courts could grant divorces, (namely, habitual intemperance and intolerable cruelty. These causes, it was then thought, pleas by the Attorney-General, they were held to be sufficient in law, and the demurrers were overruled, and the prisoner in each case discharged, although the offences alleged were capital. They were both cases in which the defendants were sought to be tried again, and in one of them upon the same indictment. The Jurors in each instance had been discharged by the Court, in consequence of alleged inability to agree upon a verdict, when no actual necessity existed for such discharge. Now, what we wish to remark here, is, that in our judgment these oleas ought to have been received, and that the Judge who tried the cause had no authority whatever to reject them; that, in a criminal case, pleas in bar can be interposed at any time before the actual commencement of the trial; and BLACKSTONE says: That though in civil actions, when a man has his election what plea in bar to make, he is considered, if that plea, and cannot resort to another if that be determined against him, yet, in criminal prosecutions, *in favorem vitæ*, the law allows many pleas by which a prisoner may escape death, but only one plea in consequence whereof it can be inflicted." Hence, we affirm that the refusal of the Judge at Circuit to receive these pleas in bar, and to compel the Attorney-General to reply or demur to them, is the first case in which it has been done in the criminal jurisprudence of either England or America. It has no parallel either in ancient or modern times. The General Term did not send down an issue to be tried, assimilating it to the case of an issue sent out of Chancery to a Court of Common Law, but this Court sent down, as the order shows upon its face, the indictment to be tried, and that carried with it the necessity to receive every and any plea upon the trial which the law permitted a defendant to interpose, and the place our court in which the indictment was tried took from him none of his legal rights and constitutional privileges. He could certainly have withdrawn his plea of Not Guilty and have pleaded Guilty, and he could have interposed any new plea in bar, which the law held to be sufficient. That the plea of once in jeopardy was an admissible plea, and could be interposed, was admitted in the argument by the Attorney-General himself, before the Court of Appeals, when this case was last before that tribunal. It is reported in 7 Abbott's Practice Reports, 271. At page 296, in concluding his argument, the Attorney-General says: "Should the Court order a new trial, there can be no question that we shall have the case again before this Court on a plea of having been once put in jeopardy on former conviction." The new trial was granted, and now the Circuit Judge gravely holds, that no such plea can be received from the prisoner at the Circuit. Two recent cases of a plea of once in jeopardy are also to be found in Arkansas: (Atkins *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 558; Nelson *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 601.) We, therefore, wish it understood, that in making no motion here respecting these pleas or the ruling of the Judge upon them, it is not because we have any doubt as to the sufficiency of the exceptions taken; but we allude to the matter at this time, that it might be understood that we have in no particular altered or changed our opinion on this point, and that we protest against any decision in this case being quoted in future proceedings as a precedent, as we consider it fraught with fearful and perilous consequences to human life and human liberty.

We will add, that we were prepared to show, that had these pleas in bar been received, that of once in jeopardy must unquestionably have prevailed. A juror was withdrawn without any legal or moral necessity, during the trial, and the trial was thus broken up, and no verdict was asked or received from the jurors who had been sworn and impanneled on the third trial of the defendant. A Court can discharge a jury in a capital case without verdict: but, it can only be done where some great and supervening necessity arises during the trial, which makes it necessary. We examined every case found in the books on this subject, beginning with the early one of MARSELL, in 1 Anderson's Reports, 103, being the first instance on record in which a Jury was discharged in a capital case, without verdict; and coming down to the most modern reported case, we have no doubt this plea ought to have prevailed and the prisoner been discharged. We allude to this as our justification for having interposed these pleas, because they involved substantial and constitutional rights. We believe, in the language of a great Judge, "that in the legal as well as the popular sense, a defendant is in jeopardy the instant he is called to stand on his defence: for, from that moment, every movement of the prosecution is an attack upon his life, and he cannot be

trust that I will be found as ready to defend the institution, and to resist all encroachment upon it, as any man in the Commonwealth. In doing this I will be defending and protecting my own interests and property, as well as the interests and property of my fellow citizens.

If the people of Virginia shall elect me to the position for which I have been nominated by those whom you have the honor to represent, I pledge myself to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office with reference solely to the advancement of the prosperity, the protection of the rights, and the preservation of the interests, institutions, and honor of our noble old Commonwealth.

For the polite terms in which you have communicated the action of the Convention, accept my thanks.

I am, truly, your fellow citizen,
JOHN LETCHER.

James Barbour, James G. Paxton, Nat. Tyler, A. G. Pendleton, and John Brannon, Esqs., Committee.

A Letter to Judge Breese.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We are furnished with the following copy of a letter addressed to the Hon SIDNEY BREESE, of Illinois, by the Hon. WILLIAM J. STEPHENSON, member elect of the Illinois Legislature, from Clay, Jasper and Richland Counties. It will be seen that Mr. STEPHENSON declares his unalterable intention, being elected as a Democrat, to cast his vote for Judge DOUGLAS for United States Senator:

PLANTERS' HOUSE, St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Hon. SIDNEY BREESE—*Sir*: I have learned since I have been in this city, that you had made inquiry of Mr. BECK, editor of a *Republican newspaper* in my district, as to the probability of influencing my vote in the Illinois Legislature, on the United States Senatorship. From the *peculiar manner* by which this is sought to be effected, I deem it a duty to myself as well as to my constituents, to say that I was *elected* as a Democrat, favorable to the reelection of the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS. I am *personally* in favor of his reelection, and shall unquestionably cast my vote for him.

Very respectfully, &c.,
WM. J. STEPHENSON.

Pennsylvania—First Congressional District

THOMAS B. FLORENCE publishes, in the Philadelphia papers, an elaborate defence of his right to the seat in Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania, contested by Mr. RYAN, and avows his intentions as follows:

"I assert that, having been chosen as the Representative of the people of the First Congressional District in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, by a majority of the qualified electors thereof, I shall claim and insist upon my rights to a seat therein, and shall endeavor honestly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability, to serve the true interests of the people of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania."

THOMAS B. FLORENCE."

The Pacific Railroad—Views of the Administration Organ.

From the Washington Union.

There are many considerations connected with this great measure calculated to fix the attention of the public mind. All must perceive that the road is a work not only of great national utility in a commercial and business point of view, but of absolute necessity as connected with the immediate operations of the Government.

It has been demonstrated that no system of national defences for the United States can be either complete or efficient without a railroad to the Pacific. No other means of communication will secure the necessary celerity in the transportation of supplies and munitions of war. Moreover, the existence of such a work is a great security against war. We have already incurred expense and liability in the suppression of insurrection in Utah and Indian depredations in Oregon and Washington Territories sufficient in amount to construct a railroad to the Pacific. Had this work been *commenced* seven years ago, as it should have been, such would have been the influx of American settlers and rifles into that region, that these conflicts never would have occurred—thus saving both treasure and loss of human life.

It is obvious that the theatre of another war on land between this country and any power possessing sufficient navy to embark in it, would be transferred to the shores of the Pacific. There are many considerations to produce such a result. The main region between the coast range and the ocean, from San Diego to Puget Sound, a distance of near 1,500 miles in length, and averaging at least 100 miles in depth, is a rich agricultural district, abounding in supplies and tempting booty. East of this tract of country are mountains abounding in gold fields and rich mines for nearly the whole distance. It would be easy for an enemy to effect a landing at several of the fine harbors on this coast, now comparatively unfortified. Once in possession of the country, it would be very difficult to dislodge them. By seizing on the mines, and especially on the extensive quartz-mills already in operation, and in the process of erection, England or France would derive from the mines revenue sufficient to pay the cost of the war. In the meantime, the Isthmus routes would all be closed, and every port on the Pacific, not in the actual possession of the enemy, in a state of blockade.

Nor would a movement of this sort be limited to our own possessions on the Pacific. Either with or without the approbation of the Mexican Government, it would embrace in its operations all the Northern States of Mexico and the ports in Lower California and Sonora. It cannot be disguised that the whole Pacific coast is at this moment a most tempting prize to any powerful and ambitious ruler.

At present this Government has no adequate means of defending its Pacific possessions. With the Isthmus closed, and its own ports on the Atlantic and Pacific blockaded, it would have no way of relieving California and Oregon except by a long, tedious, and expensive overland march. The difficulties attending such a movement are properly appreciated, and have often been alluded to by the officers of the army. It would be almost impossible to find in the intermediate country, after leaving the Rio Grande, water and forage sufficient to sustain any considerable army. It would be a march of six months to encounter an enemy already entrenched, amply supplied, and in full possession of the country. Mr. Secretary DAVIS, while at the head of the War Office, in his report upon this subject, said most pertinently and ably:

"In the first years of a war with any great maritime power, the communication by sea could not be relied upon for the transportation of supplies from the Atlantic to the States. Our naval peace establishment would not furnish adequate convoys for the number of storeships which it would be necessary to employ, and storeships alone, laden with supplies, could not undertake a voyage of 20,000 miles, passing numerous neutral ports, where an enemy's armed vessels, even of the smallest size, might lie in wait to intercept them.

The only line of communication, then, would be overland; and by this it would be impracticable, with any means heretofore used, to furnish the amount of supplies required for the defence of the Pacific frontier. At the present prices over the best parts of this route the expense of land transportation alone for the annual supplies of provisions, clothing, camp equipage, and ammunition for such an army as would be necessary to maintain there, would exceed $20,000,000; and to maintain troops and carry on defensive operations under those circumstances the expense per man would be six times greater than it is now the land transportation of each field twelve-pounder, with a due supply of ammunition for one year would cost $2,500; of each twenty-four pounder and ammunition, $9,000; and of the sea-coast gun and ammunition, $12,000. The transport of ammunition for a year, for 1,000 sea coast guns, would cost $10,000,000. But the expense of transportation would be vastly increased by a war; and at the rates that were paid, on the Northern frontier, during the last war with Great Britain, the above estimates would be trebled. The time required for the overland journey would be from four to six months. In point of fact, however, supplies for such an army could not be transported across the Continent. On the arid and barren belts to be crossed, the limited quantities of water and grass would soon be exhausted by the numerous draught animals required for heavy trains, and over such distances forage could not be carried for their subsistence."

Every statesman must be impressed with the fact, that from the exposed and isolated condition of California, Oregon and Washington, they are exposed to constant danger from the policy and ambition of the British Government, and have, therefore, the right to demand adequate means of defence. This nothing can effect so cheaply and with such efficiency as a railroad, over which large bodies of troops can be moved with rapidity.

It will occur readily to every statesman that the Pacific region is separated from the rest of the Union by chains of mountains and arid deserts, and without any very strong identity of interests with the other States. At present its commerce is almost as convenient to London and Havre as to New-York. It is a country abounding not only in minerals, but in all products calculated to make a people feel that they are, in truth, independent of other States and nations. It is the finest wheat country in the world. With cheap labor it could produce cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and tea in great abundance. It abounds in the finest timber in the world for ship-building, and all other purposes. So long as its people are thus left without any adequate overland communication with the Atlantic, they must be forced to calculate the value of the Union. The ports on the Pacific must command the commerce with Asia and the vast region which that designation comprehends. An independent government would cost the people of the Pacific no more than the present arrangement, and, with free ports open to the commerce of the world, would greatly enhance their material prosperity.

They have more than once manifested some signs of restiveness under past neglect. During the progress of the late Vigilance Committee of San Francisco an independent Government was suggested, and a revolution favored by many of its prominent members and supporters. The scheme was indignantly frowned down by a people loyal to the Union. Yet it is necessary that something should be done to produce a greater community of interests and strength en the bond's between the Atlantic and Pacific. Nothing can effect this but a railroad, which will afford a ready, rapid and cheap channel of communication and at the same time fill the intermediate country with an industrious population, dependent, commercially and otherwise, upon the Union.

The various *fillibuster* movements that have proceeded from California have a deeper significance than the transient ambition of a few individuals. The people of the Pacific look with anxiety upon the probable fate of the Northern States of Mexico or Lower California, a country completely disorganized, and so sparsely populated that a well-appointed force of 2,000 men would overrun and subdue the whole country. There is more danger than appears on the surface of affairs that a movement which should combine the whole of our present possessions on the Pacific, and annex to that country Lower California, and the Northern States of Mexico, would be not only popular in itself on the Pacific, but eminently successful.

The commencement of a railroad would at once nip all these projects in the bud, and at the same time strengthen the Government, and unite fraternally every section of the Union. Neglect, on the other hand, of this great national duty cannot fail to produce not only alienation in feeling, but necessary measures of self-preservation on the part of the Pacific States.

If the vast country on the Pacific were to declare itself independent of this Union, open its ports free, which would send all its gold direct to Europe, adopt a peon law for Asiatic and Indian labor, and thus embark in the growth of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, it would produce a revolution in American commerce and prosperity to which the history of the world affords no parallel. And yet all this is not only practicable, but of easy solution and accomplishment.

Let your statesmen, then, elevate themselves above the miserable factions of the day, and secure, while in their power, the great interests of a vast empire. It is the interest of all political parties to put this question out of the way at the present session of Congress. We predict that the party that blunders in relation to it is wrecked for the next ten years. It is a question which cannot be controlled by the politicians. The Republican and American parties are obnoxiously committed to it. The Democratic Party took strong ground in favor of the measure in the Cincinnati Convention of 1856. President BUCHANAN avowed himself its champion in the canvass of 1855, and has not failed in every annual message to Congress to urge its consummation upon the Federal Legislature. It is too late, therefore, for either of the great political parties to tamper with the subject, or evade the issue by any artful dodge. Presidential aspirants should die their political graves along the track of the Pacific Railroad. It is certain to pass along, and it will not be pleasant to have their enemies pointing out their tomb stones from the cars of the first through-train.

It is well known that Mr. WILSON and several of his Republican associates voted against the road in the last session of Congress. The result of the recent California election shows how their course was appreciated in that State.

It is a common subterfuge to avow friendship for a measure, and yet always denounce the particular provisions of any bill that can be presented. We think the time has gone by when a member of Congress can pursue that course, and yet palm himself off as a friend of the measure. The road cannot go to every man's house, or through every member's district. Neither can any bill, in all its details, entirely satisfy the views of every Senator and Representative. We should have no legislation on any subject, if every project of a law was required to contain that measure of unanimity.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Amos Johnson died at his residence in Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y., Dec. 7, at the age of nearly 100 years. He was born at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 16, 1760; enlisted in the army at the age of 17, and bore an honorable part in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, upon the Hudson and its vicinity, and in later years was fond of detailing his reminiscences of Washington. Colonel Johnson's first vote was cast for Washington for President, and thereafter he voted at seventy annual elections. He held a Captain's commission in the Light Infantry under the venerable John Jay; also, that of Major-Commandant under Governor George Clinton; and at a later period, after his removal, more than fifty years ago, to Redfield, he received the appointment of Colonel of a regiment from his own town and adjoining places. Colonel Johnson had four children, two of whom survive him.—Deacon Johnson, of Lenox, Madison County, and Mrs. Jerome, wife of the Hon. H. H. Jerome, late of Rochester, now of Palmyra. The Colonel lived to a great age, following a regular method of life, aiming at temperance in all things: generally rose from the table with an appetite not fully satisfied; was strict in his hours of reading, family devotion and rest, retired at 9 o'clock, and bore an irreproachable character.

Major-Gen. WM. TURNOR has just died at his residence in Curzon-street, May-fair, London, aged 79. The deceased served in Hanover with the Fourteenth Regiment in 1805 and 1806. He next proceeded to Spain, and served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, including the battle of Corunna; also in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing in 1809. The gallant General served throughout the campaign of 1815, and shared the dangers and glories of Waterloo.

Francis Adincourt, an old citizen of Troy, N. Y., died in that city Jan. 1, aged 85. He was a native of France, came to this country in 1783; settled first in Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship as a printer with Isaiah Thomas, in Worcester; afterwards removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., and established there the *Farmers' Register*.

Captain LABBE, of the Engineers serving in Cochin China, died on the 29th September, on board the Admiral's flag-ship *Nemesis*, in consequence of a fall from his horse while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. He was born at Lille in 1820.

Col. Perceval, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, died Dec. 9, aged 72 years, after a protracted illness.

PERSONAL.

The King of Prussia has not been much improved in Italy, if we may credit the following account from a Florence correspondent: "The royal patient was perfectly sane all day, received his guests, chatted, laughed, and was quite jolly; the dinner was announced, the company marched in, the King of course took his place at the head of the table, and everybody waited for him to set the example to put their spoons in their mouths. But instead of doing what was expected of him, his Majesty deliberately washed his face in the soup, and then sat complacently smiling on his friends, the long strings of vermicelli hanging down over his eyes and nose, and in his hair and moustache. You may imagine the effect; no one dared to laugh, however, and they had to sit out the dinner with this ridiculous figure-head covered with gravy, (for he sternly refused towels,) talking to them all the while."

We can state upon authority, says the London *Times*, that the attack of illness from which the Lord Mayor has been suffering has not been so severe as might have been inferred from a paragraph taken from one of the provincial papers. His Lordship, when taken ill last Monday week, never lost consciousness, and was able to walk to his carriage without assistance. We are happy to state that he is rapidly improving, and it is hoped will be able shortly to resume his official duties.

In Russia, the right of literary property belongs to the heirs of the author for 25 years after his decease. The Emperor Alexander has just doubled that period in favor of the children of the poet Pouchkine, who was killed in a duel in 1837. A bookseller has purchased from them their right for 128,000 francs.

Mademoiselle Theresa Ferni, the sister of Caroline and Virginia, who are now delighting the Viennese by their performances on the violin, met with a terrible accident on the 5th Dec., at Lausanne. The wheel of a railway carriage went over the left arm of the poor girl and completely crushed it.

Neal Dow writes to the Montreal *Witness* in correction of statements made abroad by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, to the effect that the Maine Law had proved ineffectual in Maine. Mr. Dow insists that drunkenness has decreased more than one-half since the enactment of that Law.

M. Ernest Maurice Arndt, the well-known author of *Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?* has been sentenced at Zweibrücken, in Rhenish Bavaria, to two months' imprisonment. The offence of which M. Arndt was guilty was the publication of a work entitled *Wanderings and Communications with Baron Stein.*

A letter from Florence, in the *Independente*, of Turin, states that the King of Prussia's health has not improved there, and that the air of Florence does not seem to agree with him. He never goes out, and the Queen is seldom seen in public.

Mr. R. B. Rhett, Jr., writes that his father will not stand as a candidate for Congress from the Third District of South Carolina, because "the scramble for a seat in Congress would be extremely distasteful to his feelings, and derogatory to his dignity." The latter plea is good.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, has been reflected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and returns thanks for the honor (Dec. 15) in a letter stating that no event could have been more unexpected, or have created more surprise. He accepts the office.

Mr. Robert Stoepel's new cantata "Hiawatha," shortly to be produced at Boston, is divided into fourteen parts, which are to be connected in the performance by recitations from the poem itself.

Col. Geo. R. Fall, a native of Nashville, Tenn., is proposed as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He has been a resident of Mississippi for many years.

The Earl of Clarendon has been paying a visit to his Wiltshire estates, and has allotted a piece of land for the erection of better national school premises, with a promise of further liberal aid.

Lieutenant-Colonel Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal, has just married at Lille, his niece and goddaughter, with whom he will in a few days start for the Colony.

Advices from Stockholm state that Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostgothland, and second son of the King, has been named Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral.

Mr. Sherrod is in New-Orleans, soliciting contributions for the publication of books in raised letters for the use of the blind in the United States. Twenty two thousand dollars have already been obtained.

Mr. R. T. Greene, of Sandusky, Ohio, is said to be the original "Toby" in Hermann Melville's "Typee," whose remarkable escapes and vicissitudes the readers of that book will remember.

General Trias and Admiral Zerman, leading members of the Liberal Party in Mexico, have arrived in New-Orleans.

Hans von Bulow, son-in-law and scholar of Liszt, has been appointed *Hof pianist* (chief pianist) to the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Lord Brougham has left Paris for his seat at Cannes, where he purposes remaining until shortly before the opening of Parliament.

General Pierce, the Ex-President of the United States, is now staying in the Island of Capri.

The Prince of Wales will leave Berlin on the 14th of December, for Cologne, where he will make a short stay.

Mr. D. K. McRae has been selected as the orator of the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, for next Commencement.

New-Year's presents were made by the season ticket passengers on sundry railroads in Boston, to favorite conductors.

Gen. Comonfort is in St. Louis.

Travelers from New-York to Philadelphia will hereafter be relieved from the necessity of landing at Kensington during the Winter season, and making their way thence to the city. By an arrangement with the Southwark and Frankford Railroad Company, passengers are now conveyed, without delay, from Kensington depot to the terminus of the new route, at the usual city car-fare.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PRACTICE ON REMOVING CAUSES TO THIS COURT—COLLECTOR'S SUITS—CERTIORARI.

JAN. 5.—*Innocencio de Abranches* vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was a motion to set aside proceedings on the part of the defendant. An action having been commenced in the Superior Court of New-York City by the plaintiff against the defendant, in which the summons and complaint had been served but not filed, the defendant filed a petition in this Court, praying that the suit might be transferred from the Superior Court to this Court, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1833, §3, (4 Statutes at Large, p. 633,) as being an action against him as Collector of this port. On this petition he obtained a *certiorari* to the Clerk of the Superior Court, to certify the proceedings on file in that Court. The Clerk made his return to the *certiorari* that there were *no* proceedings in the action on file in his office. Defendant's attorneys, on this return, entered a rule for the plaintiff to declare in this Court within twenty days, which rule was served upon the plaintiff's attorneys, who admitted service of it, but failed to declare in accordance with it, whereupon defendant's attorneys entered judgment of nonsuit against the plaintiff, and judgment for costs. These proceedings of the defendant, the plaintiff now moved to set aside, claiming that the suit was not lawfully removed into this Court, because it did not appear in the defendant's petition, where he was served with process in the Superior Court, or what the process was or what the cause of action was in that suit; and claiming also, that as the Clerk of the Superior Court returned that there were no proceedings on file in his office, there was no foundation for the suit here, and no order could have legally been entered therein.

Held by the Court—That it would not be a very violent presumption to presume that the process for a suit in the Superior Court of New-York City was served in this District, where the defendant resided; but that point need not be decided, because the admission by plaintiff's attorneys of service of the rule to declare waived any informality attending the removal of the cause to this Court. That all which is required by the statute is that it shall appear from the petition that the defendant was sued on account of acts done by him under the revenue laws of the United States, which does appear by the petition. The law does not require a statement of the cause of action or the kind of process. That the *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* required by the statute are neither of them required for the removal of the cause to this Court. They are intended to bring up the record and proceedings, and to notify the State Court that the cause has been already removed. That this being so, the practice of the defendant's attorneys upon the return of the Clerk of the Superior Court was regular, and the motion to set aside the non-suit must be denied.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for defendant, Mr. Dwight.

COUNTERFEITING.

Martin V. Shears was put on trial for counterfeiting. The evidence showed that he resided at Montgomery, in Orange County; that officers went to his house to search for stolen property, and found there concealed in a clock, some counterfeit quarter and half dollars, which Shears said were left with him by his cousin. There was also found a bottle of acid, and in the field near the house, some plaster of Paris moulds, some of which had been gouged out, but not so completely but that an impression of a quarter dollar was found in two of them. There was no evidence of actual manufacture. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence. For prosecution, Mr. Dwight; for the prisoner, Mr. Ridgway.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.

Amelia Edwards and Samuel James were put on trial, also charged with counterfeiting. Judge Stewart, the counsel for Amelia Edwards being absent, Mr. Joachimssen was assigned by the Court to act as her counsel.

The evidence given was similar to that already published, showing that these parties were in the house where the counterfeiting materials were found; that Edward Edwards, who pleaded guilty yesterday, spoke of the woman and to her as his wife; that James came to the door in his shirt-sleeves and had been traced to this house three times before; that all had clothes there which they put on before leaving the house.

Mr. Joachimssen claimed that the jury should acquit his client as being the wife of Edwards, and therefore presumptively under his control.

Messrs. Ashmead & Blankman, counsel for James, claimed that there was not sufficient evidence that he was a principal in the matter, and that there was nothing inconsistent with his being in the house as a visitor, and without knowledge of what was done in the house.

Judge Ingersoll charged the jury that they must acquit the woman if they were satisfied that she was the wife of Edwards; that if the parties lived in this house they must be held to be engaged in the making of the counterfeit coin in default of any explanation on their part, and that the fact that if they resided elsewhere it could have been easily proved, might be considered by the jury in reference to the question of residence.

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty against both the defendants.

The coin exhibited in this case was of the highest style of manufacture as well as dies. The lathes and heavy articles were not produced.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, was the day appointed by proclamation of Governor King for a special election in the Fourth Congressional District of this City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Kelly. The statute prescribes that no court shall be opened or transact any business in any city or town on the day any election shall be held therein, unless it be for the purpose of receiving a verdict or discharging a Jury. (1 Rev. Stat., 4th ed., 337, § 3.) There was some difference of opinion expressed in the various court rooms as to the effect of this statute in the case of a *special* election in a single district, some considering that it was an illegal act for the court to sit at all, others that no one could be *compelled* to attend, but business could be done by *consent* of parties. One or two matters of trifling interest were transacted in one or two of the courts under the latter view of the law. No adverse or *exparte* business was done however, and for the most part none of the State Courts were in session at all.

The Calendars published in the TIMES of the 5th stand over for the 6th.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

PARISH WILL CASE.

Matter of the will of Henry Parish.—In this case, which was before the General Term of the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, the following points were determined at the December term, Mr. Justice DAVIES rendering the opinion.

1. As to the validity of the will of Sept. 20, 1842. That the testator was then of sound and disposing mind, the will was valid, and no revocation has been shown. (Under 2 Rev. Stat. 64 § 42.)

2. That, as to the appeal of Miss Ann Parish and Mrs. Sherman, from that portion of the decree of the Surrogate admitting to probate the codicil dated Aug. 29, 1849, republished Dec. 17, 1849, the appellants had the right to appeal, under 2 Rev. Stat., 65, sections 66, 68 and 92. It was true that, if the will were established, these appellants would neither take nor lose anything by the codicil. But they were parties to the proceedings before the Surrogate, were cited and heard before him, and if his decision as to the *will* should not be sustained, they would have an interest in the property passing by the codicil. Further, that there was not evidence that, either at the time the codicil was executed or republished, the testator had testamentary capacity; and the Court direct a feigned issue to be made up to try this question at Circuit.

3. That the decision of the Surrogate, admitting to probate the codicils of Sept. 15, 1853, and June 15, 1854, should be affirmed.

SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 5.

Before Justice Clerke.

Clark vs. *Brown.*—Amendment allowed.

Decision in the Lottery Cases—Wood, Eddy & Co. Held to Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

There was no Court held yesterday, in consequence of the election in the Fourth Congressional District for member of Congress. When Judge RUSSELL adjourned the Court he proceeded to his chambers, where he delivered the following decision on the Lottery cases:

The People vs. *Benjamin Wood, Geo. P. Eddy, Chas. H. Murray and others.*—This case is before me on a preliminary examination in order to ascertain whether a crime has been committed, and if so, whether there is probable cause to believe the defendants guilty. On the first point, the Statute declares that no person shall within this State open, set on foot, carry on, promote or draw publicly or privately any lottery, game or device of chance of any nature or kind whatsoever. (2 Vol. R. S. 4th ed. 677.)

The 29th section declares "that no person within this State shall vend, sell or barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be furnished or procured, or offer to vend, sell, barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be furnished or procured to or for any person or persons, any ticket, or part or share of a ticket, or any paper or instrument purporting to be a ticket, or part of a ticket, or to be a share or interest in any ticket or in any paper purporting to be a ticket of any such lottery, device, or game of chance, nor shall any person be aiding or abetting in assisting in the commission of either of the said offences." The violation of either of the above sections of the statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and it relates to all lotteries either in this State or in other States or countries though they may have been authorized by the laws of those States or countries. This point was decided in the case of the People *vs.* Sturdevant, (23 Wend., 418,) and the decision affirmed by the Court of Appeals in the case of Charles *vs.* The People, (1 Comstock, 183.) The remaining question to be determined is how far does the evidence in the case implicate all or any of the defendants, and is there probable cause to believe them or either of them guilty as charged. It was conceded in the hearing that Wood, Eddy and Murray were the proprietors and managers of the Delaware State lottery located at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, and that Samuel Swan, Benjamin Wood and George P. Eddy were the managers, under the firm of Samuel Swan & Co., of the Sparta Academy Lottery, drawn and located in Augusta, in the State of Georgia. This admission, coupled with the evidence taken before me, is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the defendants should be held to answer. Therefore, ordered that they find bail in the sum of $3,000, or stand committed.

Mr. Holmes thought it would be well to direct that the defendants give bail immediately.

The Judge said that was, of course, required.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., for the defendants, read a clause from the Revised Statutes, in accordance with which he claimed that, unless his clients elected to be tried before the Court of General Sessions, they should be tried before the Court of Special Sessions. Wood, Eddy & Co., he said, did not elect to be tried before the former tribunal.

Judge RUSSELL said it was discretionary with the Magistrate to send the case to the General Sessions or not as he saw fit.

Mr. Hall denied this, and said that if the Judge still adhered to this opinion, he should deem it his duty to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*. He himself had drawn the law which he referred to, and knew what construction it was intended should be put upon it.

The Judge said he had examined the law thoroughly. He should send the case to the Grand Jury, and he (counsel) might apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*. He desired to have the point passed upon. In accordance with the request of Mr. Hall and Ex-Recorder Smith, the Judge promised that it should be indorsed on the papers that he had refused to send the case to the Court of Special Sessions, and that the defendants did not elect to be tried before the Court of General Sessions.

Message of the Governor of Ohio.

The Annual Message of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, relates chiefly to the past social progress and present social condition of the State. In 1850 the population of Ohio was 1,980,000; it is now 2,120,000. In 1853 the Common Schools of the State were 5,984; they are now 12,500, and Gov. CHASE bears testimony to their efficiency. He recommends the establishmen of Normal Schools for the education of teachers. The benevolent institutions of the State are also in a prosperous condition, the insane, the idiotic, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, being properly cared for and instructed. Gov. CHASE gives an interesting view of pauperism. The number of the poor in Houses of Refuge is 2,800, and the number receiving out-door relief 12,000 more, which is about one indigent for 162 of population. The crime is considerable, but not so great, proportionably, as in other districts of the country. The number of indictments for crime, during the past year, was about 3,600; the number of police arrests for crimes against the State, not prosecuted by indictment, was about 3,200; the number of arrests for offences against police ordinances, 4,086; making the number of arrests for crimes and offences of lower grade, 11,486. The murders, during the year, were 80, and the suicides 65. The proportion of crimes and offences to the population was one in 208, the proportion of offenders being, of course, somewhat less. The proportion of murders was one to 30,000; that of suicides one to 36,923. The infrequency of convictions would seem to indicate a defective administration of criminal justice. The reason for this, in the case of higher crimes, Gov. CHASE states thus:

"I am persuaded that, in many instances, murder escapes all punishment, or all adequate punishment, through the reluctance of juries to find verdicts which must necessarily be followed by sentence of death."

Governor CHASE is decidedly of the opinion that one-half the crimes committed, and four-fifths of all the police offences, are due to the intemperate use of ardent spirits; while he ascribes to the same baneful agent a great deal of the lunacy, pauperism and disease which exists. He recommends the construction of an asylum for inebriates. The administration of civil justice, has not disappointed the advocates of an elective judiciary.

From the social condition of the State the Governor turns to its political affairs, of which he presents a satisfactory exhibit. The finances are easy, the public works well managed, and the general prospects of all departments of administration encouraging. The agricultural interests of the State are also recovering from the depression of the past year.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals	Sheep	Swine.
This week	2,788	135	344	5,295	6,209
Previous week	3,237	133	379	7,769	13,637
Same week last year	3,290	192	310	6,625	11,950
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858					3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858					3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

The snow-storm was a godsend to the owners of such droves as chanced to be in the yard yesterday, for the prospect of a light supply enabled them to keep up the prices, and considerable sales were made, both yesterday and this morning, at rates fully ½c. ₱ lb. better than the previous week. This forenoon drove after drove came into the yards from the different routes, on which there had been some detention by snow, and by noon the tone of the market was considerably changed. A gradual, though not rapid, decline took place, and before night prices were about the same as the average rates last Wednesday. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street, 2,319, proved to be just about sufficient for the demands of butchers, and the yards were cleared out at nightfall.

Our quotations of prices are as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	None.	11c. @12c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@9¼c.	8½c.@9c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@8¼c.	7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality	6¼c.@7¼c.	6c. @7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @9¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	8½c.@—

Advance from last week ¼c.

Those bringing their cattle over the Erie Railroad will be glad to learn that Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, has established a new ferry from Weehawken, New-Jersey, (two miles above Hoboken Ferry,) to Forty-second-street, New-York. This is an almost direct route from the Erie Railroad Cattle Dépôt, at Bergen Hill, to the Forty-fourth-street Yards, and will save a long drive, and the annoyance of taking cattle from the lower part of this City up through the crowded streets, three or four miles, to Forty-fourth-street. By far the larger portion of the cattle on sale to-day came in by the Hudson River road. Those who brought cattle over the Harlem road from Albany speak of the dispatch of that route, and the convenience of landing directly at the Yards. New-York State was the largest contributor to-day, furnishing 787 cattle, while Ohio sent in 648, Indiana 164 and Kentucky 128. The principal cattle-producing States were represented at the Washington Drove-Yards during the past year as follows:

Illinois	52,353	Michigan	1,472
Ohio	38,861	Pennsylvania	1,450
New-York	30 815	Virginia	996
Indiana	10,928	Texas	983
Kentucky	9,469	New-Jersey	543
Iowa	2,498	Connecticut	300

The Albany market was very dull on Monday last—only 150 head going East, and few of those coming here changed hands. About 100 head are reported left over at Albany.....A few of the transactions of to-day are given below:

M. HENRY sold 31 of his own New-York State cattle, 20 of them fair still-fed animals of 6½ cwt., at 9c., and the balance, heavier stock, at 9½c.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 90 nice Ohio steers of Mr. B.'s own feeding, at 9c.@10c. A few sold yesterday at 10¾c. Home weight, 1,575 lbs.

T. C. EASTMAN, for BEACH & MITCHELL, 90 just fair bullocks from Madison County, Ohio, at near 9c. Rated 7 cwt.

S. ULERY, for J. & J. MCCONNELL, 88 Ohio cattle, 44 of his own feed, at 9¾c.@10¼c. on 8¾ cwt., and 44 bought of RENNICK, for which he got about similar prices.

ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK, for W. WILLIAMS, a fine drove of 104 steers from Marion County, Ohio, at an average of nearly 10c. Estimated weight 8 cwt.

HARING & GURNEY, for J. HUSSEY & Co., 163 mixed Indiana cattle of about 6¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@10c., and 57 State cattle, for S. MUNDAY, at 7c.@9c. They ranked from rough oxen to thin light steers.

MILCH COWS.

Good cows only are in demand, and these command moderate prices just now. The receipts for the past week foot up 138, and of these a portion remain unsold. For ordinary cows $20@$25 is a fair quotation, while good animals bring $35@$45, with nothing very extra for the week just ended. A few of the finest brought $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts are light at this season of the year. The demand is also limited, so that prices keep at an even range, viz.: 5c.@6c. for ordinary, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for good and extra veals.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Markets very scantily supplied with live sheep, although dead mutton is coming in tolerably free. Several of the live stock markets were bare this morning, leaving a good demand for fair sheep. They are now worth 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., net. Extras bring 12c. Advance from last week 50c. ₱ head on good sheep. Pelts command high prices, $1 75@2 cash, for good skins.

SWINE.

Arrivals light and prices advancing. Receipts for the past week foot but 6,209, or less than one half the previous week. Heavy corn hogs are now worth 6¼c.@6¾c., and light thin stock 5¼c.@5¾c., gross. Dressed corn hogs bring 7c.@8c. as ₱ quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	149	——	149
Flour, bbls	——	2,736	2,736
Corn Meal, pkgs	——	379	379
Barley, bushels	160	——	160
Oats, bushels	120	——	120
Feed, bushels	5,460	——	5,460
Provisions, pkgs	3,576	——	3,576
Whisky, bbls	673	——	673

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls. Pots at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls are inactive and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,008 bbls., including 1,348 bbls. Pots, and 660 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in lively request, chiefly at from 21c@23c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to small lots of Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c., and 100 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee-trade Statistics.

	Imports. 1857.	1858.	Stock Jan. 1, 1858.	1859.
Rio, bags	131,192	105 720	37,180	10,000
Other kinds	25,845	64,267	1,500	10,054
Total bags	157,037	169,987	48,680	20,054

Sales during December, 1858: 18,825 bags Rio at 9¾c, @11¾c.; 2500 bags Laguayra, 11¾c.@13c.; 1,000 bags Cape, 10c.; 1,400 bags St. Domingo, 9½c.—together 23,725 bags, including re-sales.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,000 bales at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13½	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more animation for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from the home trade has improved. Prices favor sellers. Sales 9,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Western

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—BOUXART BALLET TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—MAGIC BARREL.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, on Sturday, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. on that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 22d of December, with four days' later advices from Europe, put into Halifax yesterday short of coal and leaking badly—she having struck upon a rock off Cape Race, and her forward compartment being filled with water. The news is very interesting. The English papers very fully discuss the merits of President BUCHANAN'S Message, and in several of them it is published in full. The views regarding it are as various as the papers in which they are set forth. The French Foreign Office had shown a great deal of feeling in regard to the proposition for the purchase of Cuba by the United States. The argument on the appeal of MONTALEMBERT had been heard, and his sentence, though generally affirmed, had been somewhat modified. Great excitement had been occasioned in Switzerland on account of a body of French troops having entered the country, and an explanation of the occurrence had been demanded of the French Government. Various new Submarine Telegraph projects were on foot, one of which was to run a line direct from Liverpool to Halifax. The commercial, as well as the general news, is also interesting. An active inquiry still existed for Money in the London Market, but the Funds were depressed, and were quoted a fraction lower. Cotton in the Liverpool Market had suffered a further decline, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were still quoted very dull.

The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, which arrived at Boston on Monday, at noon, only reached this City last evening. They were dispatched by the Express train which left Boston on Tuesday morning, but, owing to the heavy snow-storm, the train made but a short distance from that city, when it was completely banked in, and only succeeded in reaching Springfield at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. After three hours' detention, it resumed its tedious journey, arriving at Bridgeport shortly before noon; and at this City in about the usual time from that point.

The Mail steamer *Cahawba* from New-Orleans, and Havana, with dates from the latter port to December 31, arrived here last evening. The news from Havana is unimportant. The excitement in regard to the President's Message was subsiding, though the discussion of the subject still occupied the Press. Business was quite dull.

The announcement of the death of Gen. QUITMAN, member of the House from Mississippi, was made in both branches of Congress yesterday, and the proceedings consequent thereon occupied most of the day. The deceased was warmly eulogized, and his valuable services during the Mexican War were alluded to in fitting terms. Previous to the announcement in the Senate, Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to make inquiries as to the necessity of amending the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire whether any employe of Goverment since March 4, 1857, has been required to contribute any portion of his pay for election purposes. The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. BIGLER commenced a speech, but did not conclude it.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday, business not yet being fairly under way. In the Senate Mr. MATHER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and notice was given by two gentlemen of their intention to introduce bills for the establishment of a Registry Law. That portion of the Governor's Message referring to Quarantine matters was referred to the Committee on Commerce and the two Senators from New-York. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. SCOTT having for their object the deprivation of persons guilty of bribery and infamous crimes of the right of suffrage. In the Assembly, the Clerk announced his appointments, after which a large number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. SPENCER, to increase the force of the Metropolitan Police.

The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature, it seems, concluded to forego their intention of preventing the election of a United States Senator, and the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was yesterday re-elected, by 54 votes, against 46 cast for Mr. LINCOLN.

We have still further reports of fresh troubles in Kansas, and this time in a shape which warrants some faith in their correctness. Captain HAMILTON, the leader of the Pro-Slavery band which committed the outrages at CHOTEAU'S trading-post in May last, is said to have again taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a body of desperate men, where he has already committed various outrages, and it is reported that MONTGOMERY is raising a party to oppose him. On the other hand, Captain BROWN, the Free-State leader, at the head of a band styling themselves the "Jay-hawkers," entered Bates County, Missouri, recently, and committed various depredations. Governor MEDARY, it is said, has adopted prompt measures for the suppression of these disturbances, by calling out four companies of dragoons and several companies of militia. It is supposed that part of the Territory in which the troubles exist will be kept under martial law for some time. A dispatch from Washington states that the United States Marshal has been authorized to offer a reward of $200 each for the capture of MONTGOMERY and BROWN.

As the Common Council of last year did not pass the Appropriation Bill, the Street Commissioner, in a communication published elsewhere, refuses to make any expenditure in his Department until he is authorized by law to do so. The two Boards will doubtless have this matter regulated with as little delay as possible.

According to the Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, last year 78,589 alien passengers arrived at this port; against 183,773 landed during 185[illegible] showing a decrease of 105,184. The immigration of last year was less than any year since 1847.

The *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, which left here at the usual hour on Monday night, went ashore on Cape Race, Fisher's Island, during the snow-storm of Tuesday morning, at about 3 A. M. The passengers were all landed on the Island, but they must have suffered much from exposure. The boat will be a total wreck. She struck within a mile of the spot where the steamer *Atlantic* was wrecked twelve years ago.

Judge RUSSELL yesterday rendered his decision in the case of WOOD, EDDY & Co., alleged lottery dealers. The defendants are held to bail in $3,000, and the case will be sent to the Grand Jury.

Signora MARIO lectured last evening at Clinton Hall to quite a small audience. Her statements with reference to the future plans of the revolutionists, though necessarily indefinite, were listened to with great interest.

The substance of the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court affirming in part and reversing in part the decision of the Surrogate in the Parrish Will case, may be found in another column.

The Cattle Markets were in rather short supply on Tuesday and yesterday morning, the snow having detained several droves. Prices went up a little, at first, but the successive arrival of drove after drove, during yesterday forenoon, changed the tone of the market, and the selling rates towards evening fell back to about the average rates of the previous week. The yards were just cleared out at nightfall.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 bales. Prices were firm. Flour was more active. Wheat was in fair request. Corn was quiet. Provisions were in good demand, and Hog products were dearer. Groceries, Oils, Naval Stores, and most other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The Cangemi Trial—Protest of His Counsel.

Lord CLARENDON, the historian, has said that any two men might have taken opposite sides in the quarrel between the King and the Parliament, and yet both be perfectly honest and honorable. We are enabled all the more readily to give in our adhesion to his statement, owing to the fact which we daily witness, that any two lawyers, or even a lawyer or a layman, may hold opinions directly opposed upon every possible point of common and statute law, and yet both be perfectly good lawyers after all. We are consequently far from insinuating a doubt, not only as to Mr. ASHMEAD'S astuteness and ability, but as to the soundness of his legal knowledge, when we presume to take exception to the lengthy "protest" against the conviction of his late client CANGEMI, which we publish in another column. The document explains its object, and does not need any comment from us on that score.

We do not intend to defend the conduct of the Court in refusing to receive the pleas in bar, offered by the prisoner. We think with Mr. BLANKMAN, that it was a most extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding, and we can ascribe it to nothing else than to the habit our judges have contracted of plunging alternately from one extreme of illegality and blundering into the other. They commence by blundering in the prisoner's favor, and when the public indignation has been thoroughly roused, they endeavor to disarm it by blundering against him. After having granted him what he has no right to claim, they refuse him what they have no business to refuse. Hardly a Term passes in which we do not receive fresh evidence of the smallness of the number of judges now on our bench who can be entrusted with the proper and accurate conduct of a case at Circuit or Special Term. They have all plenty of law in their libraries, but a judge who wants to keep out of scrapes of *nisi prius*, must carry a store of it in his head as well. Nearly all the absurdities which have disgraced our criminal procedure of late have been due to the faulty rulings of the courts on points arising on the trial, where the decision must be instantaneous, and can never be accurate or satisfactory where the judge's mind is not "saturated," as THEODORE SEDGWICK says, "with precedents." Such judges, of course, are rarely to be found amongst the favorites of political caucuses. The sacred fire which makes great lawyers is not kept alive by the liquors of the Pewter Mug.

While we go thus far with Mr. ASHMEAD, we must, however, with all due deference, take leave to doubt whether his plea of "once in jeopardy" would have done as much for his client as he imagines, even supposing it to have been admitted. The nature or force of this plea has been discussed till the profession has nearly had as much of it as of the CANGEMI case. The subject was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1824, upon a certificate of division in the opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Southern Circuit of New-York, in a case in which the jury had been discharged without agreeing. The Court said—"they were of opinion that the facts constituted no legal bar to a future trial. The *prisoner had not been either convicted or acquitted*, and might again be put on his defence." The dictum of Chief Justice GIBBONS, of Pennsylvania, which we believe Mr. ASHMEAD quotes, "that a defendant is in jeopardy the moment he is called on to stand on his own defence," has been overruled again and again, notably by the Supreme Court of the United States, Judges STORY, WASHINGTON and MCLEAN; by the Courts of New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Kentucky and Mississippi. Judge STORY distinctly says that "twice in jeopardy" means a second trial after one by *a competent and regular jury*, and upon a good indictment, whether the verdict be one of acquittal or conviction." In fact, after a verdict of conviction, it has been laid down—as Mr. ASHMEAD may see in WHARTON, and no doubt has seen—a man cannot be placed twice in jeopardy by a new trial, inasmuch as the jeopardy exists, and the only change in his position which a new trial can effect is to get him out of it. In the People *vs.* Goodwin, (18 Johns, 187,) in this State, it was laid down that the true test of the validity of a plea of once in jeopardy is comparison with that of *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict*. In these the acquittal must be *a lawful acquittal by a competent tribunal*, and the conviction a lawful conviction. Otherwise it is no bar. So, in like manner, the jeopardy which a defendant pleads must have been a real jeopardy brought by a lawful trial prosecuted to its close. Where the former will not stand, the latter will not either. Serjeant HAWKINS says that:

"Whenever the indictment is so far erroneous, either for want of substance in setting out the crime, or *of authority in the Judge before whom it was taken*, that no good judgment could have been given upon it, acquittal is no bar to a second indictment, because in judgment of law the defendant was never in danger of his life from the first." (2 Hawk, ch. 35.)

This Chief-Justice KENT pronounced in the People *vs.* Barrett (1 Johns.) to be good law.

The application of all this to CANGEMI'S case seems to us very simple. He urged himself in arrest of judgment, at the last trial but one, in the words put into his mouth by Mr. ASHMEAD, "that he had been tried by a tribunal unknown to the Common Law or the Constitution." His counsel went to the Court of Appeals on this very point, and obtained a decision in his favor, declaring that the conviction was null and void, and that eleven jurors constituted no tribunal known to the land. Consequently that third trial, to which we gather from Mr. ASHMEAD'S letter his rejected plea specially referred, no more placed CANGEMI in legal jeopardy than a trial by a drum-head courtmartial, or a self-organized club of butchers.

Mr. ASHMEAD informs us in the very opening of his protest, that he does not propose "to disturb or interfere with the last verdict," not because he is satisfied of its legality, but because the prisoner is afraid that if he were tried again he would probably be hanged. We think, too, that this is an eminently judicious resolution, and if Mr. BLANKMAN stopped here, we should stop too But he goes on to inform us that the case as it stands "is fraught with fearful and perilous consequences to human life and human liberty;" "that it has no parallel in either ancient or modern times;" and "that it must cause the friends of liberty and humanity to shudder."

We beg our readers not to be alarmed. The country, we venture to assert, will survive even this shock, and so will our liberties. Judges will err in all cases more or less. CANGEMI would be in no better position if the pleas in bar had been admitted and ruled against him, than he is now; because, through the Judges' law were as bad in one case as the other, Mr. ASHMEAD would not run the risk of moving for a new trial. The Constitution provided a remedy for these awful wrongs by establishing the Court of Appeals. Of this remedy CANGEMI very wisely does not choose to avail himself, and forthwith Mr. ASHMEAD resorts to the somewhat curious proceeding of "protesting" against the Judges. He has cited the example of the English Courts pretty frequently in his letter. We can assure him that though it is a very common thing in that country for Judges to make wrong decisions, which are reversed on appeal, such a thing as a counsel's refusing to go to the Court of Errors, on the wise principle of "letting well enough alone," and then avenging himself by publishing a manifesto against the Court below, has never yet been heard of. We think it a decidedly unlawyer-like proceeding, and one more example of the rapidity with which our Courts and Bar are abandoning the "ancient ways" of dignity and decorum.

Iron Ship-Building.

It is not in the nature of a Yankee to give up and cry "beat;" or, at least, we fondly delude ourselves with such an idea. Our favorite figure, which is supposed to represent the true spirit that animates us as a nation, is that of a sailor nailing the Stars and Stripes to the mast-head, to indicate that we will never cry beat. And there has never been a phrase which so impressed itself upon the heart of our people as the dying exclamation of the brave LAWRENCE, "Don't give up the ship." It has been repeated so often, and has become so familiar, that we fear it is beginning to lose something of its its force and significance, and that we shall give up the ship even while we repeat the immortal injunction. We are not only giving up the ship figuratively, but literally, and by and by we shall have no ship left. As long as ships were built of wood we had no competition to fear. Though we imported the copper, the cordage, the sails and the iron which were necessary to their construction, we could still build ships better than any other people, because our forests furnished us the best timber for their spars and hulls. With our live oak, our yellow pine, locust and cedar, we needed no protection to save us from the effects of our untaxed competition with other maritime nations. We could not only supply all our own necessities, but build ships for the rest of the world; which we did. But the advantages which had been so prodigally bestowed upon us by nature, to make us the ship-builder of the world, have suddenly lost more than half their value by the substitution of iron for wood; and we are now looking supinely on while Great Britain has vaulted into the proud position which we once occupied. That great power has become the ship-builder of the world by means of her abundance of iron. The vast fleet of wooden ships is daily diminishing, and the new class of vessels is taking their place. In a few years more a wooden ship will be regarded with the same curiosity with which we now look upon an old stage-coach.

At present we make a very respectable show with our wooden ships, and a considerable number will be required for many years to come to convey heavy freight on distant voyages. But we are building no new ships, and the ship yards from Maine to Maryland are being dismantled and broken up; and this great business, which has been our boast for fifty years, will soon be nearly extinct. It is conceded that we cannot compete with Great Britain in building iron ships, solely on account of the dearness of iron, and there appears to be little chance of the relative value of the material in the two countries being changed; so that the inevitable consequence of this condition of affairs is a relinquishment of the whole business to our great rival.

How to escape from this degradation is now one of the most important questions before the country. Degradation it would be of the most mortifying and humiliating character, for a country like ours to give up one of its most valuable manufacturing interests, upon which its maritime rank chiefly depends, and become a dependent upon a rival nation for the means of navigating the ocean. A proposition has been made by certain parties, to avert the danger from us, by admitting British-built iron ships to be purchased duty free, by American citizens; and the *Journal of Commerce* seems to be among the advocates of this policy. It would be simply dealing a death-blow to our shipping interest, which is now very nearly in *articulo mortis*. But, while there is life there is hope, and it is not becoming in us to yield up so great a prize while there remains any possibility of retaining it in our own hands. If iron-built ships can be imported, or purchased, duty free, we may never again hope to see another American-built steamer.

There is, however, one method by which we may save ourselves from the impending misfortune, and that is by allowing a drawback on the iron used in the construction of iron steamers. If a drawback is allowed on salt used in curing fish, and on other articles which are exported, why may it not be allowed on iron used in building a ship, which otherwise could not be built here? We cannot look for an immediate reduction of the duty on iron, and the manufacturers of iron among us are even clamoring for an increase of that duty Our ship-owners are fully alive to the true condition of this question, but they look on in hopeless dismay at the constant increase of foreign-built iron "screws," which are taking the freighting business out of their hands, while they are unable to make headway against the fearful odds with which they have to compete If the plan were adopted which we have suggested, the business of iron ship-building would at once be commenced here; and the impetus it would impart to other trades would create an increased demand for the production of our own furnaces, so that in time American iron would be produced more cheaply than the foreign. There is no other difficulty that stands in the way of the business of iron ship-building in this country, but the cost of the raw material, and as that can be so readily removed without danger to any other branch of industry, there is no reason why we should permit this great business to be monopolized by our only rival on the Ocean.

The New Irish Rebellion.

The tempest which has for some time past agitated the Irish teapot seems to be still prevailing, and with unabated force. In Belfast especially, the home and hot-bed of intolerance, Protestant and Catholic, the storm has raged with the utmost fierceness. Recent reports disclose the fearful fact that "an illegal body" met every Sunday night at the house of a Mrs. MCKAY, who was no doubt another "illegal body," in an individual sense, entertaining the "illegal body" in a collective sense. What particular crimes the combined bodies were guilty of, except that of combining, does not appear. According to the prescribed rules of the Belfast police, however, it would seem that when "a dozen persons enter a house and do not directly return," the authorities are accustomed to consider themselves "on a reliable track," and they accordingly proceed to capture the dozen persons in question, first taking care,—as the suspected parties are "decently attired, few of them having the slightest trace of intoxication," and all of them being unarmed,—to provide themselves with firearms in addition to side-arms, which one would think would of themselves have been sufficient to frighten the Widow MCKAY into violent convulsions. Similar proceedings appear to have been instituted at Killarney, and several other places in Ireland.

What the Government supposes the objects of these several associations to be is not known. But upon the face of the facts there seems to be a strong desire in high quarters to imagine a great mountain on the basis of a very small mole-hill. The whole trouble appears to have originated with the supremely ridiculous idea that the "Sixty-ninth Regiment" of New-York Militia was about to invade Ireland. The only pith in this magniloquent puff of the said Sixty-ninth Regiment, is to be found in this simple truth: When the Galway line of steamers was so far established that the *Prince Albert* did actually make a trip from Galway to New-York, the gallant braves of this now celebrated regiment, who are all of the Irish persuasion, and belonging to a class which does not enjoy very frequent holidays, proposed, in a fit of lauadable enthusiasm, to go over to Ireland by the Galway steamer—officers and privates, bag and baggage, pioneers and band—and enjoy at once the triple satisfaction of patronizing the line, visiting their friends, and exhibiting their uniform. Their intention was to some extent frustrated by the announcement that the British Government would not permit the landing in Ireland of the regiment, as a regiment. If they desired to come as private citizens there was no objection to their doing so; if they only cared to appear in the glorious panoply of war, they must not come at all. So far, well. It was said, however, by somebody, that the gallant Sixty-ninth purposed snapping their fingers in the face of the British edict, and persisted in their intention of playing soldier on the shores of "Ould Ireland;" and hence the great hubbub at Belfast and elsewhere—the attack on Mrs. MCKAY'S premises and the locking up of the "illegal body." The inference would be that some few dunderheads in Ireland have been forming exaggerated notions of the powers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia, and that some few other dunderheads in the Government have followed their example, though on the other tack. The deluded "artisans of respectable appearance without the smallest tinge of intoxication" may well be pardoned for their folly. But what shall be said of the Government which, in face of the fact so often paraded in Parliament and in the London *Times*, and which, too, we believe to be quite true, that Ireland is, on the whole, contented and happy, nevertheless takes pains to magnify into absurd importance the most contemptibly paltry "muss" that ever troubled the head of a tea-drinking old woman of ninety.

It is very annoying to be obliged to say for the information of our friends in England and Ireland, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is a very harmless body of men indeed, and very peaceable withal, who do not meditate the seizure of Ireland, nor the pillage of Dublin, nor the annexation of the Cave of Fingal to the United States. If they go to Ireland at all, they will most probably go in the garb and after the manner generally of good citizens. And if they adopt any other style of conduct, we believe that the police-regulations will be all that will be found necessary for the preservation of order during their presence in that Island.

The New British Minister.

Lord LYONS, after all, is to come in the place of Lord NAPIER—a young Lord, a bachelor, and the brother-in-law of a Duke, uniting in his single person three important recommendations to the good will and the graces of "our best society." The "Southampton Telegraphic Correspondent" of the Press has been severely taken to task for perpetrating a blunder, which seduced us all for a few days into the expectation of a different successor to Lord NAPIER in the person of Lord DUNFERMLINE, disguised under the title of his own cousin, Lord ABERCROMBY. But the said Correspondent may take shelter under the wing of no less an authority than the London *Times*, which gravely announces the return of "Lord ABERCROMBY" from the Hague, to be succeeded by Lord NAPIER. When the Thunderer, at head-quarters, and with an unlimited supply of *Debrett* and *Burke on the Peerage* at his elbow can fall into such a mistake, a simple electrician, at a seaport town, may be forgiven for doing the like. It is worth noting, however, as bearing upon the reasons for Lord NAPIER'S recall, that the same *Gazette* which summons him from Washington to the Hague makes an exchange between Brazil and SAXONY. The Hon. P. C. SCARLETT, brother of Lord ABINGER, leaves the Imperial Court at Rio de Janeiro, which is the second diplomatic post in the New World, to go to Florence in the room of Lord LYONS; while the Hon. F. R. FORBES, the uncle of Earl GRANARD, comes from Dresden to Rio. In all the marching and counter-marching of diplomats, there is doubtless very little more political meaning than in the ordinary vicissitudes of an average "German" at an average fashionable party.

Our Foreign Friends.

Our cotemporaries—who, "though foreign are not strange"—in the New-York Press, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* and the *Albion*, have wished themselves a happy New-Year after their accustomed sort, by appearing in new garments and with phylacteries made broader than before.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, always so readable, has become more readable than ever in its new type; and proves that material development may well go hand-in-hand with spiritual force. Its varied foreign correspondence, and its brilliant *feuilleton*, preserve all their old charm for its many readers, while the highest compliment we can pay to its editorial management is to say that it has earned for itself the special animosity of the New-York *Herald*, and of the President whom that journal protects.

With politics, at least with Cis-Atlantic politics, the *Albion* "meddles not nor makes;" seeking to serve the world through other channels; and maintaining with unabated vigor its hebdomadal supplies of wit and wisdom, of good sense, sound criticism and diversified entertainment. That our neighbor has grown in favor with men is proved by the conversion of his once candid outer-covering to the "base uses" of advertising. He has added thus four pages to the volume of his weekly issue without diminishing at all the reading matter it contains. The *Albion* Print too for the current year is another evidence of well-discovered prosperity. The subject is happily chosen; summing up the heroic history of England's Indian mutinies in the grave and noble person of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, that soldier whom America honored with the land of his birth and all the world with America. The treatment is worthy of the theme—simple, imposing, with just enough of emblematic detail to give the portrait character, with not enough to detract from its merits as a faithful and striking resemblance of the great man whose memory will make it welcome and precious in so many homes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MODE OF DISTRIBUTING CHEAP LITERATURE.—We have seen a new style of envelope, got up by a philanthropic gentleman for the purpose of circulating sound literature among the people. The inside of the envelope is printed with instructive reading-matter, and, in this form, can be sold for less than one mill, more than the ordinary cost. But this is not its sole economy as an educator. The letter it contains pays for its transmission; at once saving all expense of money, and, what is more important, the labor of distibution. Its story may not be long; but the shorter it is the more generally will it be read. The projector of the idea hopes that, by the use of these envelopes—by means of the mere cast-off covering of letters—a vast amount of useful information may penetrate the remotest sections of the country. The envelope is called "serial" because every one, though apparently complete, is one of a series, so that if there shall be found any who desire to distribute those of a certain class, or on a certain subject, they have only to order a certain series, and they may have those only which contain Anecdote, History, Music, Proverbs, Literature or Religion, as taste or inclination may direct. Another advantage in these envelopes is that the printing gives to the finer qualities of paper a slight opacity, which prevents the letter inclosed being read through. This scheme is not one in which money can be made. Considering the trifling cost of the envelopes, that would be impossible; nor is it the object in view. The sole design is the propagation of sound literature through a very economical channel. BERLIN & JONES, of No. 134 William-street, manufacture the envelopes, and can supply any quantity of them.

THE PROPOSED NEW HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—A meeting was held, last evening, at the Division Armory, of the Committee of officers of the First Division, who were appointed to report on the practicability of forming a Highland Regiment in this City, with a uniform different from the State Regulation uniform. Lieutenant Colonel BENDIX, of the Eleventh Regiment, was appointed Chairman, and Lieutenant J. L. FRAZER, of the Second Regiment, Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel WEEKS (Twelfth Regiment) presented a very elaborate report against the organization of a Highland Regiment. The report paid a high compliment to Adjutant-General TOWNSEND for his efforts to harmonize the uniforms of the regiments of the First Division, and expressed the opinion that any departure from the present rules and regulations governing the uniforming of the troops would be a violation of a principle, and would cripple the Division. The report was adopted. A preamble and resolutions were then adopted adverse to the organization of the Highland Regiment as at present proposed, and copies ordered to be sent to the Commander-in Chief.

ELECTION OF MR. BARR IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Never, perhaps, was there an election in this City that attracted so little attention as the one held yesterday in the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards. The election was held to supply the vacancy in the Congressional representation caused by the resighation of Mr. JOHN KELLY, the present incumbent of the Sheriffalty. Mr. THOMAS J. BARR is the Congressman elect in this District from the 4th of March next, and as he received an overwhelming majority in the November election, both branches of the Democracy wisely put him in nomination for the vacancy. He has of course succeeded; and his election has merely the effect of enabling him to take his seat for about two months during the present session of Congress. There was an extremely light vote cast in the District, and, of the whole number, BARR, as the only genuine candidate in the field, received nine-tenths. There was a large scattering vote, and from the appearance of the tickets one would suppose that many gentlemen voted for themselves.

THE LATE STORM.—Yesterday was a bright, genial day, and the snow gradually disappeared under its influence. The streets, however, were in a most horrible condition, alike unfit for runners or for wheels. Broadway was again salted down, and it is hoped that it will be thoroughly cleaned by Saturday. The snow-storm of Monday caused a general interruption of railroad and steamboat travel, and a consequent detention of the mails, particularly to the eastward and northward. Upon the Hudson River Road the downward trains on Tuesday morning were stopped near Tarrytown in consequence of the snow which had accumulated upon the track. The passengers were conveyed from the train to the Eighth-avenue cars in sleighs provided by the Company. The railroad and steamboat travel had reassumed yesterday some regularity, and to day, we presume, the obstacles occasioned by the late storm will be entirely surmounted.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—No business was transacted at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon. Two hundred and forty-four emigrants came into port from the 1st to the 5th of January against 706 during the corresponding portion of 1858. During last year the total number of alien passengers landed at this port was 78,589, against 183,773 for 1857; showing a decrease of 105,184. The balance of the Commutation Fund in Bank on Jan. 1 was $5,656 28. The receipts to Jan. 5 were $2, making the sum now on hand $5,658 28. The inland passage tickets sold by E. S. FLYNN, of Liveryool, and by his agents H. HITCHINS & Co., SABEL & SEARL and GEO. PERCIVAL, which were spoken of at the last meeting of the Board as fraudulent, have since been accepted by DONALD & BISCHOFF, the successors of L. LORENZ, as agents for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

LECTURE ON THE FISHERIES OF NORTH AMERICA.—Dr. ABRAHAM GESNER, of Brooklyn, who was once employed by the British Government to make a geological survey of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in that capacity has also made a thorough examination of the Fishing grounds in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, will deliver an address before the American Geographical and Statistical Society this evening, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society. The subject of our Fisheries is of deep interest, not only to the man of science, but commands universal sympathy,—the fishing business being, as is well known, of great importance to this country, in a financial point of view, giving employment to thousands of our countrymen in all branches of industry.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A fatal accident took place yesterday on one of the City railroads. JAMES RILEY, a carman, placed a heavy load on his cart, and in order to relieve his horse as much as possible, not only walked and led the quadruped along the Second-avenue railroad, but turned the wheels of his cart into the grooves of the iron rails. While traveling thus, he took less heed to his footsteps than he should have done, and slipping to the ground he fell before the wheel, which passed over his body and crushed it in a shocking manner. The injured man was removed to his residence, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street, where he soon after expired. Deceased was of Irish nativity, and 22 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Whig General Committee of 1859 held its first meeting last evening, at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, and elected officers for the ensuing year. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was chosen President by acclamation. BENJ. D. QUIGG was elected Vice-Chairman, J. P. DODGE, M. D., and ROBERT C. DWYER, Secretaries, W. T. JENNINGS, Treasurer, and DANIEL WEBB, Corresponding Secretary. Full delegations from every Ward were present. The delegation from the Eighteenth Ward was contested, but, after long discussion, the ticket headed W. A. CONKLIN was admitted.

A VICIOUS NEWFOUNDLAND DOG ARRESTED AND CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—Of all the canine species, the mammoth Newfoundland dog enjoys the reputation of being the most placable. Last evening, however, a large Newfoundland dog felt viciously inclined, and selected as the subject of his ferocious outburst JOHN JUDGE, as he was passing the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place. The dog tore off the coat of Mr. JUDGE, and left several deep indentures of his victim, his claws upon the back and shoulders of his victim. A Policeman arrested the dog, took him to the Station-house, and yesterday conveyed him before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The magistrate, upon hearing the story of Mr. JUDGE, ordered the dog to be killed.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The anticipations of skaters and curlers were doomed to disappointment yesterday. There was not a chance for even an attempt at the favorite Caledonian game. The pond was partly covered with snow and water, and the little ice that could be seen was not strong enough to bear a fairy skater. Yesterday morning a portion of the water was drawn off, but in attempting to clear the pond of snow, it was found impracticable to do so.

THE ASHLANDERS.—At a late meeting of the Ashlanders' Association the following officers for 1859 were elected: ROBERT C. GWYER, President; WM. H. DRAPER and SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Vice Presidents; S. LEWIS HUTCHINGS, Treasurer; CLEMENT M. SEAMAN, Secretary; J. P. Dodge, D. J. Levy and A. Dudley, Executive Committee; Edwin Dunn, H. S. Price and E. F. Corey, Jr., Trustees. The Club will celebrate their twelfth annual festival at the Waverly Hotel on the 15th inst.

THE LECTURE SEASON.—Mr. JOHN R. THOMPSON, editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, has prepared a series of lectures, which he proposes, if he meets with proper encouragement, to deliver in this City. The subjects chosen, among others, are "Virginia in the Olden Times," "Paris in its External Aspects," and "The Ocean and the Mountains as Sources of Inspiration." Mr. THOMPSON'S capabilities and experience as a lecturer are such as will doubtless secure for him large audiences.

MR. WATERBURY'S LECTURE BEFORE THE EIGHTEENTH WARD SCHOOL.—The male pupils of the Eighteenth Ward Grammar School, of which Mr. DAVID B. SCOTT is Principal, heard yesterday the introductory lecture of Dr. WATERBURY'S series on Natural History. The boys were highly pleased, though the lecture was a purely discursive one. Many of them were assiduous in taking notes, and all exhibited a wonderful aptitude in learning the positions and powers of the biceps muscle of the arm. Among the visitors present was Mr. J. W. GERARD, one of the Trustees.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—WILLIAM DUGANNE, who was run over on New-Year's day by an omnibus, is believed to have sustained fatal injuries. The Coroner was notified, yesterday, to take his *ante-mortem* examination, and will do so to-day. The driver of the omnibus, through whose culpability the accident is alleged to have occurred, has not yet been arrested.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—About 5 o'clock last evening some goods in the show window of the hosiery store at No. 28 Eighth-avenue, occupied by Miss SCOTT, accidentally caught fire from a gas light, and the entire contents of the window, valued at $150, were destroyed. The damage to the building was trifling. Miss SCOTT has an insurance on her stock in the Rutgers Insurance Company, but it was expressly stipulated in the policy that the goods in the show window were to be excepted.

Police Reports.

THE LATE FORTY-FIRST-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—Edward Henn, the young German who was shot a few nights ago at a lager-bier saloon in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, still lies in a very critical state. From the description he gave of the man who shot him, the Police came to the conclusion that Francis Stoutenberger, the proprietor of the saloon, fired the gun. It will be remembered that the firing took place from an upper window, and that Henn noticed that the man who discharged the musket at him was a large man and had red hair. This description answers very well for Stoutenberger, and accordingly the latter was yesterday taken in custody to await an examination. He was conveyed to the Fourth Police District Court, and committed by Justice BROWNELL.

THE LATE ALTERCATION BETWEEN ALDERMAN MCSPEDON AND A CAR-DRIVER.—We have received more than one communication disputing the correctness of our report of this occurrence. We have made diligent inquiry into the truth of the matter, and find the facts to be as follows: About 7½ o'clock last Monday evening, as Alderman MCSPEDON, in company with his brother, was proceeding to his residence, in his own private conveyance, after the collation given in honor of his being elected President of the Board of Aldermen, his carriage came in contact with another vehicle, going in the opposite direction, in the vicinity of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, thereby throwing his brother from the carriage, disengaging the horse, and precipitating him over the dashboard on to the track of the Third-avenue Railroad Company. He was discovered in this predicament by the driver of car No. 39, (on his down trip,) who immediately stopped the car and called to him, whereupon the Alderman sprang to his feet, and, jumping on the car, commenced a violent assault, which was repeated twice or thrice, upon the driver, at the same time urging his brother to a similar assault upon the conductor. We learn these facts from eyewitnesses whose testimony cannot be impeached. The driver, who was innocent of giving any affront, was very severely beaten; and we are assured that it was erroneously stated that Alderman McSpedon had taken any legal proceedings against him. The Alderman did issue what purported to be a warrant, over his own signature, and attempted himself to sit in judgment upon the car-driver, but the document and proceeding were alike irregular, and could not be recognized.

GLORIOUS ANTICIPATIONS INGLORIOUSLY SPOILED.—John Mahoney yesterday stole a suit of cl

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Proposition for the Purchase of Cuba—Cutting Down the Estimates—Treasury Deficiency—Kansas Affairs—Announcement of the Death of Gen. Quitman, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have now under consideration a proposition for purchasing Cuba, but the prospect for a favorable report is not very flattering.

The Committee on Ways and Means will cut off the estimates for the Treasury building, and reduce the estimates for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories from $300,000 to $150,000.

The Judiciary Committee will report a resolution ordering the impeachment of the Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

It is now understood, from Secretary Cobb's figures and estimates, that there will be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the 1st of July next, of $7,000,000. How is this to be met? The Committee of Ways and Means, I understand, will propose a transfer of certain articles to higher schedules. For instance: brandies and other liquors which pay thirty, to be transferred to the fifty per cent. list. This single change would add nearly $1,000,000 to the revenue.

The Administration have authorized the Marshal of Kansas to offer $250 reward each for the capture of MONTGOMERY and BROWN, and to increase his posse to any number desired.

Gen. HOUSTON has returned.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, will to-morrow deliver a fillibustering speech, should he get the floor. He advocates the taking of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Q.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE AND JUDGE DOUGLAS—MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF—THE NEW HALL OF THE SENATE—A NICE SPECULATION—MORMON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS are looking with intense anxiety for news from the Legislature of Illinois. The brief dispatches already received from Springfield seem to indicate a factious disposition upon the part of the Republicans to postpone the election of a United States Senator for two years, which fact causes a great deal of uneasiness among the Senator's supporters here. Still it is not believed that any such scheme can be persisted in, as the refusal of a legislative body to organize at all, in order to accomplish such a purpose as the defeat of an opposition candidate for the Senate, would be certain to re-act upon the factionists with overwhelming effect. It is far more probable that the organization is being prevented temporarily only, for the purpose of ascertaining whether some arrangement cannot be effected which shall secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN, or of some compromise candidate. The most intense interest is felt here in the election, and the bitterness of the rabid Administration men towards DOUGLAS amounts almost to the sublime.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is earnestly engaged in efforts to harmonize on a bill for the modification of the Tariff. They will be able to report a bill soon, which will probably carry out the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury in a return to the decimal system in the division of the schedules, and assessment of duty rates under them. It will also raise the duties on many articles with a view to increasing the revenues moderately, and transfer sundry others from the free list. The President's recommendation for a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties will not be regarded in the least. Mr. PHELPS, the Chairman of the Committee, will unquestionably make earnest efforts to carry the measure if it shall be reported; but it is, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful whether any change of the Tariff can be accomplished during the brief remainder of the Session.

The Senate looks quite comfortable in the new hall, to which it removed to-day. The new chamber is very similar to that of the House, but one-third less in size, and with a more subdued style of ornamentation. Its acoustic qualities are fine, when a speaker exerts himself sufficiently to fill the chamber; but the very low tones in which many gentlemen have learned to speak in the old hall, are quite lost here. It was very evident to-day, that Senators would be compelled to accustom themselves a little to the new arena, before they are able to speak with the certainty of being heard distinctly.

To-day's session began in the old hall, as you are already aware. The desks having all been removed, in order that they might be fixed in their new places, the Senate was compelled to give us a practical illustration of the TIMES' proposition for the permanent removal of the desks—each Senator sitting squarely in his chair, and attending with becoming gravity to the business of the day. Certainly the body looked more like a Senate than I ever saw it before. But many Senators evidently found it stupid business. They missed their desks sadly, and their newspapers, and regretted the time "wasted" in attending to the business before them, instead of being devoted to private correspondence, &c. I fear me the experiment was not altogether successful in their estimation, if one might judge from the sombre faces, and the funereal air which seemed to be diffused throughout the chamber.

There is a company of New-Yorkers here engaged in pushing a handsome little speculation through Congress, under the guise of a proposition for the construction of a railroad from the Capital to Georgetown. It is said that they do not intend themselves to construct the road, but, if they can get a charter from Congress, to sell it out to another Company, who desire to lay a track between the two cities, and to form a connection with the Washington branch road to Baltimore. Their plans have been very well laid, and everything made ready for a combined attack upon the Senate upon the first available opportunity. If Congress is disposed to lend its sanction to the enterprise, it would be wise to confer this valuable franchise on the City of Washington, giving them power to lease the right of way to the Company. In this way a considerable sum might be obtained by the City, and be devoted to public improvements, which otherwise will accrue to the speculators having the scheme in hand.

Some of the matters of fact presented in the interesting letter from your correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, published yesterday, deserve more than a passing notice. The issue made in the United States Court of the Territory of Utah, between the United States Attorney, Mr. WILSON, and the presiding Judge, SINCLAIR, involves a question of vast importance. In order to a better understanding of the case, let us go back a little and review briefly some of the facts out of which this issue has arisen. The recent rebellion of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers in Utah, is a fact pretty well established, I take it, in the minds of the American people. Everybody, except a Mormon, will admit that the President told the exact truth, and no more, when he denounced BRIGHAM YOUNG and those of his followers who had committed overt acts, as traitors. Of the treason there is no dispute this side of the Rocky Mountains. The rebellion became so serious at last, that an army was sent out to Utah for its suppression, to enable the Federal authorities to take their seats, and to protect the Courts of the United States in their efforts to bring the traitors and rebels to justice.

The history of these events is fresh in the minds of all. You remember that our little army—after suffering a Winter of great privation in the mountains in consequence of the fiendish conduct of the Mormons in burning their supply trains—last Spring prepared to march from Bridger's Fort into the Valley of Salt Lake, and thus vindicate the power of the United States against the theocracy which for a year had been defying it. But, just at this time, when everything was ripe for a movement which should crush out the rebellion, and that without bloodshed, Mr. BUCHANAN sent his Peace Commissioners out to Utah to sue for peace, offering as the price of it a full and free pardon for all the seditions and treasons of the past. This pardon, be it remembered, was not granted to penitent suppliants who had been humbled before the majesty of the law,—but to men who were at the very hour boasting of their crimes, and adding daily to their number,—while at the same time they declared their ability and their determination to wipe out the Federal army should it attempt to enter the "Valleys of the Mountains." The effect of this extraordinary movement was readily apparent,—and that effect, I am free to say, from personal experience in the Mormon settlements last Summer, was most disastrous to the public honor and subversive of permanent peace. The subjects of the pardon finding their necks out of the halter, instead of settling down into the quiet of good citizens accepted the clemency thrust upon them, merely as another evidence of the inability of the Federal Government to subdue them by force. The offer of pardon was not taken as an act of grace, but as the terms upon which the Government begged to be relieved from its embarrassment; the *grace* was theirs and the concession the Government's

In this spirit they finally, after a day or two of negotiation with the Commissioners, concluded to let Uncle Sam down easily, and, out of pity to Mr. BUCHANAN, and abundant good will, as they boast, agreed to accept the pardon, and permit the United States Army to come into the Valley! This is no caricature, but an absolutely true picture. The result is that, instead of being subdued by this gratuitous act of Executive clemency, the Mormon leaders have successfully availed of it as a means of satisfying their deluded followers more than ever of their power to make effective resistance to the United States. The fruit of all this seems to be ripening fast, and at no distant day we shall be sure to find the harvest of evil most abundant.

At the recent sitting of the United States Court at Salt Lake, Judge SINCLAIR appears to have been determined to make an effort to give the President's pardon some practical effect upon the side of justice and law. As the case stood, while the pardon was availed of by the Mormons to screen themselves from the consequences of their crimes, they notoriously refused to recognize it as valid, protesting that it was thrust unasked upon them, and attempted to relieve them from the punishment for crime whereof they have not been guilty. Judge SINCLAIR endeavored to work a reform. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he laid down the proposition that a pardon to be valid must be received and accepted. He stated, therefore, that he could not take judicial cognizance of the pardon, but held, in substance, that if a man was accused of treason, or any other crime which he supposes to be covered by the Pardon Proclamation, that fact is one for the decision of the Court, and the pardon must be *specially* pleaded in bar of prosecution. Certainly this is reasonable. How else can it be determined whether any man's case comes under the pardon or not? Suppose a robbery to have been committed during the rebellion,—is the TIME of its commission to be decisive of the fact that the crime was an act of treason? Or is it to be understood that when a man is charged with a crime in Utah, he has only to say that he considers that crime to have been a part of the "sedition and treason," and so to pass at once free from arrest, examination or trial? The proposition is absurd. The specific pleading of the pardon is demanded by common sense as an essential of its application to each specific case.

The United States Attorney, one Mr. WILSON, seems to think otherwise. He insists upon thrusting the pardon down the throats of his Mormon friends despite their struggles and cries of "persecution!" He thinks the President has a right to compel men to accept pardon and so save him the necessity of hanging them, and so he told the Grand Jury that he wouldn't make out any indictments for treason, even if they demanded them! What profound wisdom! Mr. WILSON certainly gets his law from secret instructions issued at Washington, and not from Coke or Blackstone. Can such a mockery of justice pass unrebuked? It would be well if public sentiment would demand an inquiry as to where the President gets power to grant a general pardon to rebels in advance of their conviction—for Attorney WILSON's doctrine is that such pardon is *un fait accompli* in itself—and not merely a promise in advance by the President that he *will* save the traitors from punishment for their crimes. The Constitution reposes in the hands of the President power to grant reprieves and pardons for *crimes* against the United States; but in the eye of the law there *is* no crime to be pardoned until after conviction; surely a man could not be taken from the hands of the judiciary, by a pardon, while on trial; and if this be so, it would seem equally impossible to pardon a man *before* trial, and so shield him from the approach of the judiciary. Precedents for such a course I know are cited; but they do not seem to me to be either applicable or just. Under the American Constitution this attempt of the Executive to grant a pardon which shall relieve a man absolutely from all responsibility to the judiciary, has the appearance of a usurpative interference, with that coequal department of the Government, most flagrant and dangerous. The subject is a practical one, and well worthy of consideration by Congress.

Nearly two years ago the TIMES correspondence from Salt Lake announced the violent dispersion of the U. S. Court by a Mormon mob, acting under and by order of the Church leaders. That outrage more than all others aroused the Government to the necessity of measures for the suppression of the rebellion. But the Mormons have persistently denied the fact and have succeeded in making some good people believe that they had been maligned in that instance if in no others. The proceedings before the Court, upon the motion of the late Surveyor-General BURR, to strike from the roll of Attorneys the name of JAMES FERGUSON, are bringing out the facts with the proofs. Gen. B. moves FERGUSON's expulsion for having preferred false and slanderous charges against said BURR, and for *intimidating U. S. Judge* STILES, *and coercing him to adjourn his Court, &c.* FERGUSON pleads guilty to the charges by begging permission to resign his commission as an attorney rather than meet the proofs. Judge SINCLAIR refuses to accept the resignation, and another mail probably will bring us the intelligence that the charges have been fully substantiated, as they undoubtedly can be, by strictly legal proofs. On my way out to Utah last Spring, I fell in by accident with one of the parties present at the time of the dispersion of the Court, who gave me a full account of it in strict accordance with that given to the world at the time by Gen. BURR, U. S. Marshal DODSON and other "Gentiles." S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

A communication was received from the President covering a letter from our Minister to China, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as were also some unimportant communications from the Navy and Interior Departments.

Among other business Mr. IVERSON presented a resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, asking for a Commission to obtain information concerning the yellow pine barrens of that State, with a view to the preservation of the timber for naval purposes. It was referred to the Naval Committee. Georgia further asks for the establishment of a National Armory within her borders.

Mr. CLAY presented the credentials of Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina. The oath was administered, and the Senator took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, which was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any employe in any department of the Government since March 4, 1857, was required to contribute a portion of his pay to defray the expenses of or influence any election during that period, or whether any employe has been removed for not so contributing, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the thus influencing of elections. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, moved that the Vice-President's address on leaving the old hall be entered at length on the journal, and that 50,000 copies of Mr. CRITTENDEN's and the Vice-President's speeches be printed. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER's remarks were stopped by a message from the House, announcing the death of General QUITMAN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved the usual resolutions of respect, and paid an eloquent tribute to the manly virtues and political probity of the deceased. He touched lightly on the fillibuster proclivities of the deceased, and not in a tone of censure.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his companion in arms. He related several incidents of their joint Mexican career, showing the deceased's bravery and warmth of heart. Americans, he said, will never be unjust to the memory of QUITMAN.

Messrs. WARD and HOUSTON, of Texas, spoke briefly, awarding to the deceased the meed of gratitude which his sympathy with Texas merited.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, announced the death of his immediate predecessor, Gen. QUITMAN; sketched his eventful career as a statesman and soldier, and pronounced a eulogy on his private and public worth.

Mr. BENHAM, of South Carolina, spoke of the wisdom and sterling integrity of the deceased, incidentally alluding to his brilliant military career in Mexico.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, trusted it would not be deemed an intrusion for him to respond to the expressions of bereavement and regret coming up from the South, by the utterance of a kindred sympathy from New-York, from which, as one of her sons, Gen. QUITMAN went out to win distinction in another State, which delighted to honor him when living, and now laments him dead. He spoke of him as an honest man, a model of courtesy and devotion to his duty and the Federal Union. Mr. THOMPSON did not agree in all of Gen. QUITMAN's political sentiments, but he honored his memory, and dropped a tear on his grave.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, who served under the immediate command of Gen. QUITMAN in Mexico, spoke in glowing terms of his private and military worth.

Messrs. CURTIS, of Iowa, and BOWIE, of Maryland, spoke in similar terms with those who preceded them.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

The New Troubles in Kansas.

PRO-SLAVERY AND FREE-STATE MARAUDING BANDS IN THE FIELD—FOUR COMPANIES OF DRAGOONS ORDERED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Ossawattamie (Kansas) correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Capt. HAMILTON, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at Chontesaw's trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and has already committed various outrages. Mr. BAILEY, a Free State man, was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon County, Mo., and killed, and the house of Mr. BLOOMFIELD, a wealthy Free-State resident of Vernon County, had been sacked and burned. It was reported that MONTGOMERY was raising a party to repel the invasion by HAMILTON, and that both parties are determined to fight.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a gang of "Jayhawkers," under Captain BROWN, entered Bates County, Mo., on Thursday last, and stole four horses from JESSE JACKSON, and burned his house.

It is stated on good authority that Governor MEDARY has ordered four companies of dragoons to that region; also, that he has ordered four companies of militia to be raised in Linn and Bourbon Counties the officers for which have already been commissioned, and that he has telegraphed to the Secretary of War to send on arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done. It is expected that these Counties will be kept under martial law for some time.

A reliable person from the vicinity of Fort Scott represents the acts committed there as similar to those of the time of the notorious MURRELL. The whole country is divided into "Jayhawkers" and "Anti-Jayhawkers." The former commit all sorts of crimes and are openly upheld by some Methodist preachers and many respectable people. The "Jayhawkers" justify their acts as a proper revenge for the same kind of depredations and worse atrocities committed upon them by the Pro-Slavery Party when they were in a majority. The Pro-Slavery Party still hold most of the offices and are accused of oppressive acts. The old prosecutions pending on account of the former troubles are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a quorum of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 3d, and passed a resolution to meet and organize at Lecompton on the next day. A caucus was also held for the purpose of fixing upon a place to hold the session, nearly all of those present being agreed to adjourn from Lecompton to some other point in the Territory. At night a general caucus of the ultras was held and nominations for officers made, embracing Mr. LARSALEER for Speaker, Mr. DELAHAY for Clerk, and Mr. THATCHER for Printer. It was the general opinion that this organization would carry everything, and control the House.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Governor's Message states that the finances of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year were over four millions; the expenditures were three millions and three-quarters; the balance on hand is over three-quarters of a million; and the entire State debt nearly forty millions. He recommends a great reduction in the public debt, looking towards its extinguishment. Speaking of the sale of the main line, he says that after the contract for the sale of the Delaware Division was entered into, he was informed higher prices were offered by responsible parties, but in his opinion it was then too late.

The prospects of the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad are very encouraging. The 11,000 Public Schools cost $2,500,000. Regarding the Banks, he recommends a careful inquiry into the present condition of Tioga County and Crawford County Banks, and the Bank of Shamokin. He reiterates the opinion expressed in a former message that there should be no further increase of banks or banking capital, under the present system. He informs the Legislature he cannot approve of any bills chartering additional banks without a radical change in the system. He recommends that certificates of loan be issued by the General Government or Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with power to require additional deposits of security as the loans depreciate in the market. The present condition of the revenue of the General Government demonstrates an urgent necessity for increased duty upon foreign importations, and the Governor indorses the views of the President relative to the change proposed by specific duties. The concluding portion of the message is devoted to Kansas. He regrets to say that under various pretences the sacred right of franchise has been virtually withheld from the people of that Territory. Regarding the theory that henceforward it is to be the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, which extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court, he says he is yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the Dred Scott case. Such a doctrine, he adds, no matter how sanctioned, will shake the pillars of our Constitutional fabric.

News by the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. WOODS, a passenger by the California Overland Mail, which arrived here last night, says that the Camanche Indians have declared war against the whites, and are waiting for a favorable opportunity to attack the mail stages. At the eastern ford of Congo River a coach passed between two camp-fires, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Camanches, who doubtless were only deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of gold quartz had been discovered at Gila River. Several agents of the California mining companies were making examinations to ascertain whether machinery could be introduced there with profit.

The weather in California had been very cold.

Twenty thieving Indians had been killed in Tempama County.

GEORGE GREEN, Agent of the Green Stage-Coach Company had absconded with upwards of $1,800 in money belonging to the employés.

The Salt Lake Valley *Press* of Dec. 10 says that the weather has been intensely cold, and that several persons have frozen to death in the valley and the adjacent cañons.

The Utah Legislature was to meet at Fillmore City Dec. 16.

Resumption of Travel at the Eastward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The railroad and steamboat travel so greatly disarranged by the snow-storm, is again beginning to assume regularity.

The steamboat train *vid* Stonington from New-York, yesterday afternoon, arrived here shortly after noon to-day.

The Tuesday morning overland mail train arrived here about 6 o'clock this evening, making the trip in 34 hours.

The Portland train was about 30 hours coming through.

The tracks are now about clear.

The weather is fine, and there is very little drifting of the snow.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature organized about noon to-day Mr. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, was chosen President of the Senate by 26 votes against 5 scattering. Mr. STEPHEN A. GIFFORD, Clerk of last year, has been reelected.

In the House, Mr. CHARLES HALE, of Boston, was elected Speaker, receiving 185 out of 202 votes. Mr. CALEB CUSHING had 15 votes, Mr. WILLIAM STOWE was reelected Clerk. All Republicans.

Gov. BANKS' message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Republican Congressional Nominations.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. GILMAN MARSTON, of Exeter, was nominated for Congress, from the First District, by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

The Republicans in the Second District, in Convention to-day at Manchester, were unable to agree upon a candidate for Congress, and adjourned to the 19th inst.

In the Third District Mr. T. M. EDWARDS was nominated by the Republicans for Congress.

Re-election of Senator Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS was this afternoon reelected United States Senator from Illinois. The vote stood DOUGLAS 54, LINCOLN 46.

HODGES, Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress from the Fifth District.

Disaster to the Ship John H. Jarvis.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The ship *John H. Jarvis*, which sailed from Castine on Tuesday, went ashore the same night on Beech Island during the storm, and is reported bilged

Burning of a Large Catholic Church.

MONTREAL, Can., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The beautiful new Roman Catholic Church of St. James, on St. Dennis-street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over $100,000. The fire originated in the hot air flues.

Choice, the Murderer—The Slave-trade.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

CHOICE, who murdered WEBB, at Atlanta, has been conveyed to the Penitentiary at Milledgeville for safe keeping.

The Baptists of the Edgefield District, S. C., are moving sternly in opposition to the importation of Africans.

Lovely weather prevails throughout Georgia.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

No. 34.—Reuben Middleton *vs.* Wm. M. Grew. Order continued till next term.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter. Argument continued for the Appellee.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Court of Appeals met and adjourned at 3 o'clock, there being no causes on argument. The calendar for to-morrow stands: Nos. 11, 4, 19, 20, 21, 479, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30.

Fire at Fredericktson, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Nine buildings were burned by an incendiary fire in Fredericton, last night, involving a loss of ten thousand pounds.

Races at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Two races took place here to-day on the Ten-Broeck Course. *Shocko* won the first and *Charley Ball* the second.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Government organs announce that Parliament meets on the 29th inst.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Supreme Court Special Term was adjourned, yesterday, by Judge LOTT, to Friday, the 7th inst. Ex-parte business will then be taken up at 9½ o'clock, and the calendar will be called at 10 o'clock A. M. The Calendar consists of Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. The January Term of the Court of Sessions was opened yesterday morning, when sixteen gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors. After a charge from the Court upon the topics as required by the statute, and an allusion to some petty matters relative to the Metropolitan Police, the jury returned to their labors. The Petit Jurors were then sworn and classified, when the Court adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th inst. The present Grand Jury will almost exclusively be occupied (if public officers do their duty) in examining into complaints preferred against parties for selling liquor without license. Some 300 complaints have been made before the proper officer since Nov. 1. Judge MORRIS has promised all parties indicted that if convicted, they shall be both fined and imprisoned, as required by law.

LAUNCH OF THE GUATEMALA.—The launch of the Panama Railroad Company's fine steamer, the *Guatemala*, which was postponed on account of the heavy snow-storm, took place, yesterday morning, from the yard of Mr. SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Greenpoint, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The tide suited at precisely 10 o'clock, at which hour, everything being in readiness, the shores were knocked away, and the noble vessel glided gracefully into the water amid the cheers of the crowd and salutes from the neighboring steamers. A more beautiful launch probably never occurred in this harbor. The *Guatemala* is about 1,000 tons burthen, built for the coasting and passenger trade between Panama and the ports of Central America, and will be commanded by Captain JOHN DOW. A particular description of the vessel was given in the TIMES of the 24th ult. She was immediately taken in tow, and transported to the Delamater Iron Works, on the North River, to receive her machinery. The boilers, which are of copper, are all ready to go on board, and the engine will be set up without delay.

A MODEL JEWELER.—The Police yesterday arrested a man named THOMAS BAKER, who is charged with defrauding several persons of their watches. It seems the accused opened a shop on Grand-street, and after he had received a number of watches for repair, he left.

TEXT-BOOKS.—At a meeting of the Board of Education held on Tuesday, a resolution reported by the Book Committee was adopted, directing that hereafter only one series of text-books be used in the Public Schools.

POLITICAL.—The Kings County American General Committee met last evening and reorganized for the year. The Republican General Committee reorganized on Tuesday evening, and elected DEMAS STRONG, Chairman.

SLEIGHING.—Sleighing on all parts of Long Island was excellent yesterday, and everything with runners was brought into requisition.

A horrible instance of cruelty to a child has been developed in Baltimore. The *Patriot*, Jan. 3, says: "A little boy, named William Wallace, aged about eight years, died at the residence of his step father, William Russell, on Thompson-street, near Aisquith, on Saturday morning. From the manner in which the poor child has been treated by Russell and his wife, some of the neighbors deemed an investigation of the causes which produced death necessary, and Coroner Sparklin was called upon to hold an inquest over the body. Dr. H. P. P. Yates made a *post-mortem* examination, and, in giving his evidence to the Jury, stated that on opening the body he found the lungs, heart, and all the other organs in a healthy condition, there being no indications of consumption or fever. On opening the stomach it was found empty, with the exception of one or two small pieces of what appeared to be parts of an apple. There were in the bowels a few hard balls. The stomach was shrivelled up, and there was every appearance of a want of nourishment. He gave the opinion that the boy had died of starvation.

Hutchins' Life Exhilarant—The Invigorating qualities of this new article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.

The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.

The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"No Family Should Be Without One."—*Times.*
BARTHOLF'S' SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 136 William-st.

To Whom it May Concern.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Jan. 5, 1859.

A general reduction in price has been made on the balance of our Winter stock. Persons not yet provided with their Winter clothing will find it worth their while to call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, welts and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

The Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye of JULES HAUEL requires no previous preparation of the hair. Its effects are instantaneous; producing a rich, glossy and life-like black, brown, or auburn, entirely free from the dull, burnt appearance caused by other dyes. It is easily applied, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR, Under *Times* Counting Room, No. 42 Park-row.

"Poisonous Hair Dyes."—Beware of them. Use only CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, certified by Dr. Chilton to be free from every injurious substance. See Dr. Chilton's certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Great Reduction.—Men's French Back Gloves 50 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

MARRIED.

SMALLEY—ROSE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1858, by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, WM. A. SMALLEY to Miss MARY T. ROSE; all of this City.

DE ZENCHE—HENRY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. R. Travis, at the residence of Mr. Geo. C. De Zenche, LOUIS HENRY, third son of Mr. L. H. De Zenche, to JANE, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Busby, of Dublin.

HERRICK—NASH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., RICHARD P. HERRICK to GEORGIANA NASH.

ROCHETTE—HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. CHARLES ROCHETTE to ESTHER, daughter of George Henriques, Esq.

MEYNEN—KISSAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D., J. T. MEYNEN, of Brooklyn, to M. LOUISE, eldest daughter of Philip P. Kissam, Esq., of Queens, L. I.

DIED.

SOMERVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, MARY BINGHAM, wife of Archibald Somerville, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased, and of her husband, and those of her son-in-law, Solah Van Duzer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 East 17th st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, EMMA LOUISE, only child of Wm. Aitken and Sarah A. Tooker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 9½ East 27th st.

WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, SARAH H., daughter of the late Geo. F. White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 250 West 26th-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,)

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARIA WOODWARD, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from the 27th st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation.

GRIM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRIM, relict of Philip Grim, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Philip Grim, and her son-in-law, G. S. Schermerhorn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WEMYSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, suddenly, FRANCIS COURTNEY WEMYSS, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the 62d year of his age.

The members of the above-named Association, together with his friends and friends of the family, and the Theatrical profession in general, are respectfully invited

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS EVENING.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

The sale of seats for "La Zingara" and "Martha" commences this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's and Sibell's, No. 30 Wall-st

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock—doors open at 7½.

First time in America of Balfe's favorite opera of

LA ZINGARA;

being the Italian version of the popular opera of

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the Opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Arlina
Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....Thaddeus

The other *rôles* by

Mlle. GRIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8,

First time in New-York of

MARTHA—(in Italian,)

with a most perfect and unequaled cast—

LaBORDE.....as.....Martha
BRIGNOLI (for the first time) as.....Lionello
FORMES in his original character of.....Plunkett
BERKEL.....as.....Nancy

MARTHA cannot be performed any more, as the stay of the company is limited to six nights.

The sale of seats for "Martha" commences on Wednesday.

On Saturday— MATINEE,

when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of

DON GIOVANNI,

with its immense cast and the same choral and instrumental force as last season.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
Mlle. POINSOT.....
the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.
GRIONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH.
CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello

THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.

The sale of seats for "Don Giovanni" commences on Friday.

On MONDAY, the

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.

On THURSDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.

Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING,

The public are respectfully informed that

A GRAND FESTIVAL

will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of the

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,

who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York as a Concert and Oratorio.

Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,

all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

A number of other distinguished singers and instrumentalists have expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., in

GRAND OPERA MATINEE,

And in the evening at 8,

A GRAND CONCERT,

in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of

THE CREATION,

in which will take part the

THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.

Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.

THE CHORAL and ORCHESTRAL FORCES will be on a commensurate scale of completeness, and no effort will be spared to make the entire festival, and particularly

THE ORATORIO,

brilliant in the extreme. During the evening, will be sung,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

by Piccolomini and Formes.

Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.

TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Asa Trenchard....Jefferson
Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern
Florence Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett
Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock
Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters
Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Montchesney.....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trietrac.....Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey

Supported by the strength of the Company.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,

Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK,

in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.

SCENERY AND COSTUMES

all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from

THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,

Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.

Last night of the popular

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

With LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

And first appearance of the

BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE,

Consisting of Mlle. Celestine Franck, Mlle. Duey Barre, Mad. Bouxary, Mons. Bouxary, Mons. Merdi, Mons. Sollozzi, Mons. Grediier, and a full corps de ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859,

The performance will commence with the drama of

THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

Jack Sheppard.....Miss F. Herring

To be succeeded by the

MAGIC TRUMPET.

Concluding with

CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 6,

CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.

Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled

NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

A GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859,

The entire proceeds of which will be placed at the disposal of the Managers of the

BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

The expenses being defrayed by individual contribution.

Tickets admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, $3; Lady's ticket, $1; Gentleman's ticket, $1 50.

To be obtained only of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE.

A. A. Low,	C. A. Townsend,	T. Polhemus, Jr.,
H. E. Pierrepont,	Chas. Congdon,	Henry F. Vail,
Wm. S. Herriman,	John Sneden,	Samuel Sloan,
Caleb Barstow,	Wm. M. Newell,	L. B. Wyman,
John N. Taylor,	R. H. Berdell,	I. Van Anden,
I. B. Frothingham,	John Kellum,	Ira Smith,
S. B. Chittenden,	C. J. Lowerre,	Luke W. Thomas.
N. Luquer,	Chas. Christmas,	Alex. L. White,
Robert Ford,	E. Whitehouse,	J. W. Degraw,
J. & T. Stranahan,	C. H. Sand,	Jos. W. Greene,
Samuel McLean,	Leopold Heirwirth,	P. K. Weisel,
Edward Dodge.	Geo. F. Thomas,	Edward Lambert.
Edwards W. Fiske,	Chas. Congreve,	R. W. Ropes.
Nath'l Putnam,	John P. Atkinson,	

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CECILIA FLORES,

(Pupil of Persiani,)

lately returned from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public, that she will give her

FIRST CONCERT,

at

NIBLO'S SALOON,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.

For this occasion she will be assisted by most distinguished artists. For particulars see programme.

Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan 11, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowell's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowell's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS. Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st door, room 2.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST.—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. THURSDAY, Jan. 6, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on the 18th of January he will open CLASSES

for instruction in piano-forte playing to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's music store.

Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 113 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained, on the second floor of a modern stone-front house, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 49 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 3 doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AMITY PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st, large front room to let with board at $12 per week, pantries, hot and cold water; also, front room on the 3d floor suitable for two gentlemen for $9 per week, fuel and gas included. A lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano for part pay. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT room (and hall-room, if required,) on second floor, size, 14 by 18 feet, handsomely furnished closets and pantry. Also, back room, same size, same floor; bath adjoining; with a private family; no boarders. No. 69 East 16th-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire permanent board from 1st of February, in a private family where there are no boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be had. Two adjoining rooms on second floor will be required. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,682 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARLOR AND bedroom adjoining, unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Location near South or Wall st Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, D., Box No 1,363, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, furnished room on 2d floor, with a private family in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate, pay prompt. Address, by note, stating terms and location, to O. P. R., Box No. 2,107 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife (without children) wish a room and bedroom on the sunny side, with only carpets and bed; between 27th and 37th sts., and 5th and 7th avs.; want dinner at noon, and price moderate. References exchanged. Address T. C. JEFFERSON, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central; all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

ROOM WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD —in a French family, where conversational advantages can be enjoyed. Address ETUDIANT, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET.—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

NO. 1 CARROL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—One back parlor and two bedrooms, neatly furnished, to let with or without board. Hot and cold baths.

LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London.*

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. 823 Broadway, and at the door.

W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' MEETINGS.—The Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON speaks tonight; the Rev. Dr. KENNADY, Jan. 13; the Rev. Mr. STUDLEY, Jan. 27. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance free.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH will lecture on *The Dignity of Labor*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 6. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an

ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,

By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman.

And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.

JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The stated Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, on 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. ABRAHAM GESNER, M.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver an Address on "*The Fisheries of North America.*"

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Cooper Institute, room 25. Subject—*Mortar and Cements.* The public are invited. By order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers, will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

THE REV. DR. BEDELL WILL PREACH the sermon at the celebration of the Epiphany in St. Luke's Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the

DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa,

Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:

LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 152 4th-st
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 925 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, SITuated on Grand, Tompkins and East sts., with all the buildings, machinery, &c., upon the same. The buildings consist of a four-story brick building, substantial and fire-proof, 52x75, with power suitable for any kind of mechanical purposes. Also, two steam engines, 40-horse power each, in perfect order, and can be seen in operation. Also, a two story fire-proof brick building, containing five mahogany circular saws, &c., now in use. Also, a two-story frame building, containing three upright saws; also, five of Woodworth's planing machines, sheds, &c., necessary for a mahogany or lumber business in all its branches. On East-st., fronting on the river, is a two-story brick store, 16x38; the mill property alone is now leased for $4,000 per year, and can be improved, at a small expense, to bring an income of $16,000 per year. The whole will be sold at a bargain, and possession can be given the 1st of February. Apply at the office corner of Grand and Tompkins sts., J. R. PAXTON & CO., No. 338 4th-av.; or of JAMES BEEBE & CO., corner of Reade and Duane sts.; or of D. M. FITCH, No. 17 John-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
On lot on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.

SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Size of loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought-iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam, if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MODEL FARM in Sullivan County, N. Y.; 80 acres highly improved, with dwelling, two barns, other out-buildings, store and distillery; large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums and grapes, all selected fruits. The property is offered in exchange for a store and house connected, in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. For a plan, description, and further particulars, inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway. GEO. B. GRANNISS.

HOUSE WANTED.—THREE STORIES AND attic; free stone; high stoop or English basement; pleasantly located; 20 or 25x50 or 60 feet, with good sized lot; replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; well built in every particular. Parties having the above, free from incumbrances, will oblige by addressing, with lowest net cash price, Box No. 3,884, Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., a handsome furnished three story house, containing all the modern improvements. The furniture is of the very best description and complete in every respect, being nearly new and in perfect order. Terms easy and possession can be had in 30 days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 593, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 30 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now erected on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to E. JONES, No. 246 Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal. Lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 16th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

TO LET—NO. 54 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., near 6th-av., small three-story snug brown-stone house; No. 320 Henry-st. and No. 84 2d-place, Brooklyn; also, the snug cottages Nos. 102 and 112 Everson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and several others on Clinton st. Possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PIERRE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Cranesville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.

J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,

$6,000—4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 28th-st., in complete order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 367 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. —A neat three-story brick house, situated in Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry—the furniture, which is in first-rate order, will be sold cheap for cash. Address COMFORT, Box No. 1,781 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOTS ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., 75x100 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—IN VICINITY OF UNION-square and 4th-av., below 28th-st., suitable for a dentist's operating room, with privilege of parlor, till first of May or longer. Terms must be moderate. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL HOUSE IN a good location, above 13th-st.; rent not to exceed $700. Address C. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office,

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

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CHARITY GREEN;
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THE VARIETIES OF LOVE.
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THEODORE HARTMANN.

Six hundred pages. 12 mo. Price, $1 25.

For beauty of style, elegance of language, graphic delineation and picturing, thrilling interest and dramatic and poetic power, it is unequaled by any book that has been issued for years.

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And for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

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IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, Have decided to give their exclusive attention to EDUCATIONAL WORKS, relinquishing the general book trade, and taking for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

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TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Where they will offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.

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WRECKS AND RESCUES, ILLUSTRATED.

WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS.—Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 75c. gilt, $1. At the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 20th-st., New-York. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A large buff envelope, with name of "A. W. Hoffman" upon it, containing a policy of insurance and sundry other papers, valuable only to the undersigned, was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—EITHER IN ONE OF the Hudson River Railroad cars, or in one of the streets leading from the 31st-st. depôt to Lexington-av., a Diamond Scarf-Pin; the above reward will be paid for its return to the subscriber.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. MERRY & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPErienced English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing: can do all kinds of clear starching and French fluting. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 1st-av., corner 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, or general servant, for a steady, trustworthy and reliable servant; is well capable to fill a good situation with satisfaction to her employer; is neat, obliging and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise, by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR her nurse; has lived in the family for the last ten years; has taken the entire care of children from their birth; kind and experienced in case of sickness; she leaves now at her own request; prefers to take charge of an infant, or elderly lady. Call at No. 119 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given, if required; none but a private family need apply. Call or address at No. 227 1st-av., corner of 14th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY girl, as child's nurse and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Any lady wanting a thorough and efficient servant, apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, just arrived, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will do her best to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three doors.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper by an experienced Protestant widow; understands dressmaking and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS. JOHN W. CORLIES, J. SANFORD OTIS, PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith.

That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.

JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.
ANTHONY GILKISON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO. for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN ORLINDA,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. CHARLES W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON alone signing the name of the firm in settlement.

EDWARD A. JEE,
CHARLES W. CARMER.
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Iron, Tin-plates and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. 57 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 152 Chambers-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE B WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE B. WALDRON,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WALDRON, and the business will be conducted under the name of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.

GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.

Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. GREGORY alone is duly authorized to settle the business, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will remain at the old stand, No. 83 Warren-st.

STEPHEN B GREGORY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES A. NORTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS G. CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 37 Dey-st.

OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Bell & Crooker, ship-joiners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS BELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. P. SMITH CROOKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.

WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. CRUSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date.

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.

FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 50 Exchange-place.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.

ALLEN, HAZAM & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 79 Montague-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest from January 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

I&A SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine ($29,) or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITZ, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 34-ar., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 33 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary. PETER H. TITUS, President.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO —The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on the 18th day of December, 1858:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,736,256 82
Over drafts		1,477 67
Due from banks		1,28,193 06
Due from the Directors of the Bank		97,690 00
Due from Brokers		3,899 37
Real estate		76,456 14
Specie		301,366 83
Cash items, viz: Checks and drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation		171,686 71
Stocks		145,204 51
Bonds and mortgages		15,228 65
Bills of solvent Banks		25,426 00
Loss and expense account, $11,003 94; taxes, $14,967 69		25,976 63
Total		$2,689,271 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$122,444	
Less notes on hand	14,736	
Leaves registered notes in circulation		107,708 60
Profits		77,864 97
Due to Banks		694,752 17
Due depositors on demand		807,048 27
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: unclaimed dividends		1,898 50
Total		$2,689,271 91

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

D. R. MARTIN, President.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1859. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said Stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made upto Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Assistant Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, upon presentation of the proper interest coupons. JAMES H GODMAN, Agent for the County.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company For sale by M. B. MONCK, No. 71 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December inst. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer-books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 149 Canal-st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., Jan. 12. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOIT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Annual Report of the Bank Superintendent.

The Comptroller's Report—Proceedings of the Legislature—Promised Bills Interesting to New-York—Drawing for Seats—Amendment to the Constitution—Personalities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Comptroller's Report will not probably be presented to the Legislature for some days. When it does come it will throw some light upon that four million debt contracted in behalf of the State in direct violation of the Constitution. It will—if anything can—startle the people to learn how systematically the State is plundered under cover of State offices and by State officials. The Comptroller, whose position gives him extraordinary facilities for spying out the ways and means of official plunder, is determined to make a dead set against wholesale stealing and petty stealing as well. It is time. The Comptroller has been delayed in completing his report by his own sickness, and by the death some ten days ago of his brother, the County Clerk of Orleans.

The drawing of seats for Assemblymen, on Tuesday night, was sufficiently amusing. As usual on such occasions, the lobbies were cleared, and then all members withdrew outside the bar. As their names were called, each marched in, selected his seat and kept it till all had chosen. Most of the old members succeeded in getting the very poorest seats. Two of the candidates (anterior to caucus) for Speaker were carried into Sleepy Hollow. Messrs. JACOB SMITH, of New-York; General DURYEA, of Kings; and VAN HORN, of Niagara, all old and prominent members, drew within the last dozen, and secured seats for the session on the back row in front. Like the kangaroo, the house is a little the strongest behind. This morning, however, these rear seats were brought up to par, by the adoption of the resolution to have the whole lobby on the main floor cleared for ladies, and such gentlemen only as have ladies with them.

The Senate, to-day, met at 11 o'clock. The President announced for the Committee on Senator WRIGHT'S contested seat, Messrs. SPINOLA, DIVEN and NOXON. Among the notices, Senator MATHER named that of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act; Senator ELY, of a bill amending the act relative to assessments for local improvements in New-York; Senator SLOAN, to amend the Usury Laws; Senator SPINOLA, to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, to change the name of the Williamsburg and Cyprus Hill Plankroad Company, and to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company. The same lively gentleman from Long Island introduced a bill to amend the act relative to payment of expenses for local improvements in Williamsburg and Brooklyn. Senator SCOTT moved concurrent resolutions amendatory of the State Constitution, as follows:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may be convicted of bribery, or an attempt to bribe, or of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe, or of any infamous crime; and also depriving every elector who shall make or become, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to affect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election and from holding any office voted for at such election.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section 1 of Article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The Assembly spent a couple of hours in session. Mr. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, and Mr. SPENCER of New-York, each gave notice of bills to be introduced guarding the purity of the ballot box. Mr. RUTHERFORD, of New-York, gave notice that he intended to push for the abolition of the 75 cents' commutation made necessary under the present military law—and which is supposed to give certain military officers in and about your town some jolly good suppers at very cheap cost to themselves. Mr. ODPYKE, the gentlemanly representative of the Fourteenth New-York District, gave notice of bills to come, amending the banking and usury laws. The amendments he desires are understood to be repeals—which it is presumed he will have considerable difficulty in carrying. However, the Committees are not yet appointed. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, got through, without a dissenting vote, resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer of the County of New-York be requested to report forthwith to this House all sums of money paid on the requisition of the Commissioner named in chapter 4 of the laws of 1855, relating to the records of the City and County of New-York, with the dates of such payments, to whom paid, and for what purpose.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Records named in chapter 407 of the laws of 1855, relating to the records of the City and County of New-York, be requested to report forthwith to this House the amount of all expenses incurred by them for the purpose of said act, the amount of all payments made by them, to whom paid, and for what purpose, and copies of all contracts made by them, and an estimate of the sums required to complete the same.

The importance of this information none will question, nor will it probably endanger the completion of the important work of indexing the deeds and mortgages in the Register's Office, while it may possibly discover which way have gone the immense sums that have been expended, under the direction of the Commissioners, for printing that no mortal reader will ever be the better for.

Notices were given, also, of bills to appoint additional Commissioners of Deeds in New-York, to abolish that office, and give the duties of Commissioners of Deeds over to the Notaries Public, to amend your Fire Law act, and to add to the Police force. Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, is responsible for the first personality of the session. Unanimous consent was asked to take the papers relating to a Mr. BACON's claim off the files, and refer them to the Canal Committee. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked if that name was BAKER or BACON, for it seemed to him that if "Bacon" the name was familiar as that of a gentleman whose claims were freely canvassed when, in 1851, he had the honor to occupy a seat in the Assembly. Mr. HUTCHINSON, rising, expressed his thanks that the gentleman had taken so early an opportunity to inform the House that he had occupied a seat in the Assembly before—the name BACON, however, was a new one as a claimant, and its demands never canvassed in the House before 1858, which statement created a profound sensation.

Mr. COOK, Superintendent of the Banking Department, who so wisely determined, a week ago, to give the Bank advertising to a "commercial paper," instead of publishing it as heretofore in a newspaper, will to-morrow probably present his annual Report. I can find in it no trace of recommendations for such radical amendments as Mr. ODPYKE, if the Speaker should conclude to place him at the head of the Bank Committee, would be disposed to urge. On the other hand, Mr. COOK is eminently well satisfied with the *spirit* of the Banking Laws as they are. The retirement of $7,920,000 of the circulation of the interior banks, accumulated in the City of New-York within the time specified by the resolution of the Clearing-house of Nov. 7, 1857, shows very clearly that they were strong in capital. Between Oct. 1 and April 1, $4,325,600 of securities were retired from the Bank Department, of which nearly $4,000,000 was used by the interior banks to restore the equilibrium between the banks of the metropolis and themselves, the loss of which was caused by the holding of country money in that City. Only five new Banking Associations have been formed during the last fiscal year, one of which is the continuation of the charter of an incorporated institution—the Bank of Poughkeepsie. The actual increase of banking capital thus made, is $520,000. To the entire capital of the State has been added $2,488,891. The multiplication of small banks was one of the causes of the suspension of 1857, and yet he believes the bank capital of the State is less than the wants of business require. Raise the capitals of existing banks, non-increase their number. The banks now number 297, instead of 211 as last year,—which reduction he deems no loss, however, to the State.

The amount of securities held by the Department on the 30th of September, 1857, was $30,203,632: on the 30th of September, 1858, it was $26,393,093. The total amount of circulation issued to free banks and outstanding Sept. 30, 1857, was $28,429,522; do. Sept. 30, 1858, $24,503,194—a decrease of $3,826,328. During the same year the incorporated banks reduced their circulation $1,610,414, thus making in all $5,026,742.

Bonds and mortgages he does not consider to be the ample securities which the Constitution requires for the resumption of circulating notes, because they are not capable of being converted readily into cash for the redemption of currency. Stocks, when sold, have, in all cases but two, realized more than sufficient to redeem the circulation. Mortgages on city lots are absolutely refuse.

He believes every note issued to every free bank in the State to be amply secured. Since the Department has been under his control the entire loss on this description of currency has been but $7,989 64, of which $5,820 was the result of fraudulent representations of the value of the premises mortgaged to the Department.

First—To permit all banking associations and individual bankers, whose deposit of securities consists of stocks alone, to receive a par circulation upon all stocks bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, that are now receivable in this Department.

Second—To amend chapter 370, of the Laws of 1857, by applying the provisions of that act relating to trustees of incorporated banks, to the receivers of banking associations, and to the receivers or assignees of individual bankers.

Third—To abolish the present system of bonding bank note circulation and substituting a cash deposit for the same.

Fourth—To authorize the Superintendent to pay into the Treasury, for the use of the Department in paying its general expenses, all balances remaining in his hands that have been unclaimed for six years.

Fifth—That any legal notice that shall be served upon the Superintendent, in relation to any mortgage of which he is assignee, shall contain the name of the mortgagor and the description of the premises, as shown by the mortgage covering them, and the name of the party by whom it was assigned to him.

Sixth—to make it obligatory upon every public officer into whose hands shall come any counterfeit bank note plate or other device for counterfeiting, or any counterfeit bank notes, to surrender the same to the Superintendent of the Banking Department after using them for the conviction of the party in whose possession they were found, and making it the duty of the Superintendent to destroy the same, and present a list with their denominations and names of the banks, to the Legislature, in his annual Report.

"Our system of free banking, opening that pursuit to every citizen of the State whose inclination or interest leads him to enter upon it, affords, says the Superintendent, a most substantial reason why great caution should be used in changing our present laws in relation to it. The interest of every class in community is closely connected with the successful prosecution of that business. It furnishes the best paper currency in the world. No complaint can be made that special privileges are granted by it to individuals or classes of our citizens. The pursuit of wealth or distinction in its prosecution is open to each and every citizen alike. It has arisen from the disasters of the past year with a vigor inherent in itself, and is of unsurpassed usefulness again, and this while imposing but little loss upon the public in the use of the currency issued, less in fact than the abrasion of gold would have been, had its place and use been occupied by that metal. As before stated, plans of reform of our present Bank laws will probably be presented for consideration, the result of theoretical minds instead of practical knowledge of the workings of the present system.

The amendment of any general law operates upon every institution formed under it alike, without reference to locality, capital, or condition. It is changing the iron rule of the present law, and compelling all alike to expand or contract to its new dimensions without reference to capacity, inclination, or adaptation to its demands. An amendment to our bank laws, perhaps calculated to act beneficially for the people and the banks in one locality, might be fatal to the prosperity of both parties in another. It applies to the entire business interests of our citizens without distinction, and operates alike upon every city, village or town in the State in which a bank is established. The amendment of any general law under whose provisions capital has concentrated itself in various localities is hazardous; particularly so, when the interests of our citizens have become so interwoven with it, as in those institutions that have come into existence under the general bank law. There is no subject that will come before the Legislature requiring more careful deliberation than amending our bank laws. GLAUCUS.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Canal Commissioners presented a memorial to Congress for aid to the improvement of the Lake harbors.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police act.

Messrs. WHEELER and JOHNSON gave notice of Registry laws.

The Quarantine matters in the Governor's Message were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and two Senators from New-York.

Mr. SCOTT introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to deprive persons guilty of bribery and infamous crimes of the right of suffrage.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Clerk announced the following appointments:

Librarian.....F. A. KNAPP, of Jefferson.
Assistant-Librarian.HENRY STENIS, of Niagara.
Messenger.....N. D. SPENCER, of New-York.

Messrs. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, and LAW, of Delaware, gave notice of the introduction of Registry laws.

Mr. CONKLING introduced resolutions requiring the Commissioners of Record of New-York to report all receipts, &c.

A large numbe rof bills were introduced, including one by Mr. ODPYCKE to modify the usury laws, one by Mr. SPENCER to increase the force of the Metropolitan Police, and several of general interest.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, the privilege of the floor of the House was unanimously extended to DAVID WILSON, the late clerk.

Ex-Governor KING was present during the session.

It is evident that a large amount of legislation is intended to be blocked out during the session.

Signora Mario's Lectures.

ITALIAN REVOLUTIONS—THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND THEIR PLANS—KOSSUTH AND MAZZINI.

Signora MARIO delivered another lecture last evening, at Clinton Hall, on the Italian Revolutions. The audience in attendance was quite select, but by no means numerous. The lecturer first reviewed hastily the prominent events in Italian history, which had been detailed at length in previous discourses. For three centuries there has been a tacit understanding among popes, kings and emperors that their forces should be redoubled to stifle human thought and restrain human action. Since this compact was first entered into between Pope CLEMENT VII. and CHARLS V., there has been no liberty in Italy. Piedmont, Signora M. reasserted, had uniformly taken a stand with despots while it pretended to be fighting for liberty. But the history of the past in Italy is sad, and it may be asked why she (the lecturer) had spent so much time in detailing these continued misfortunes. In the presence of those, she said, whose lips, now cold in death, could not absolve me if they would, I have sworn an oath to tell the sufferings of these patriots to this free people, and their orphan children call upon me still more solemnly to discharge this duty faithfully. Externally, the appearance of Italy is worse than it has ever been. No better proof of this is needed than the letters of Sir E. GLADSTONE to the Earl of ABERDEEN, which describes in detail the tortures which the Italian patriots were obliged to endure. For much of this suffering Piedmont is responsible. You have been told there is a Constitution in Piedmont. There is, but it is a mere skeleton. Piece by piece the liberties it granted have been abridged until hardly any now remain. No longer ago than 1849, Hungarian patriots who took refuge in that country, were seized and delivered to their enemies—others in 1852 were sent to America; in the same ship Piedmont placed the most degraded villains; and to-day the crimes their exiled convicts commit are charged upon Italian refugees.

KOSSUTH and MAZZINI are charged with exciting petty revolutions, but the truth is that these patriots have far more to do in repressing than in encouraging their revolts.

Madame MARIO here gave a detailed account of the Neapolitan revolt of the 29th of June, the failure of which had cast so much ridicule upon Italians. Some ask, would it not have been better had this revolt never occurred. I answer, she said, No—for again and again have I heard Italian mothers say they would rather see their sons die as freemen than live as slaves. While fine schemes are being concocted here and there for the division of Italy, the people have determined to have a voice in the matter. They are resolved to trust no longer in their monarchs, but acting on CROMWELL'S advice, "To trust in God and keep their powder dry." Through the whole of Sicily the threads of conspiracy extend. A clandestine Press, despite the thousand-eyed police, passes its issues from hand to hand. This organization watches every design and purpose and occasion to manifest itself. It fabricates arms and secretes them. Banded into legions lines go forth from a common centre to all parts of the country. It profits by the telegraph, and so perfect is its organization, that if a breach is made anywhere, no investigation can penetrate beyond the individual who may be detected. These societies are links in an endless chain which is coiled all along the Mediterranean. In Switzerland, in South America, in England, and in this country, these insurrectionists are busily working; and when another revolution shall break out, the people will assume the supreme conduct of affairs. Then the King of Piedmont must head those struggling for liberty, or he must march his armies against them. But the people of Italy are not relying on their own strength alone; they are looking for aid and sympathy from the oppressed peoples everywhere. If the French should not drive the man of the 2d of December from his throne, these Italians must take the initiative. They are looking anxiously to this country for aid and sympathy. They do not expect the Government to take an active part in their struggles. Individuals, however, can extend them material help and sympathy, for, sneer at it as you will, this last they need for their encouragement.

Signora M. said she was surprised to hear the question asked what KOSSUTH did with all the money he collected here. It is not to be supposed he would tell you or me how many arms he had bought or how many persons he keeps in his pay in Hungary. But people here have no idea what it costs to circulate a single sheet of the paper which the revolutionists publish through the secret Press, and which keeps all informed of the doings of the different bands of patriots scattered here and there. But be assured, continued the Signora, that KOSSUTH, who is now toiling to support his family—that MAZZINI, who is writing in his garret in London to earn his daily bread; be assured that neither of them ever used a penny of that fund for their private benefit. There are three ways in which these funds are expended. After the formation of the Local Committees, their local expenses must be defrayed; their books and pamphlets must be printed, and, lastly, a portion of the funds must be preserved for the emergencies of the coming conflict and for the purchase of arms. In these channels all these moneys are expended.

Signora MARIO concluded her lecture with an earnest appeal to the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters whom she addressed to remember the suffering nationalities for which she pleaded.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from the latter place to the 31st ult. We glean very scanty intelligence from them, however.

The excitement with regard to the Message of President BUCHANAN was still intense, but not so much so as the week before.

Strangers are now coming in rapidly from the United States, and the health being perfect, a gay Winter is anticipated.

The Opera Company of MAX MARETZEK are playing to full and fashionable houses, and all the artists are well received.

Business is quite dull, owing to the Holidays.

Stock of Sugar, 200,000 boxes; it is thought prices will decline. Nothing doing in Freights, and no quotations. Exchange on London, 13¼@13¾ premium; on New-York, 3¼@3½; on New-Orleans short, 5@5½ premium.

The brig *Imogene*, of and from New-York, arrived at Havana on 30th ult.

The Late Commodore Perry.

RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES—PRESENTATION TO MRS. PERRY FROM AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

There is now on exhibition at TIFFANY'S a magnificent silver candelabrum, just received from China. It was to have been presented by the American residents of that Empire to the late Commodore PERRY, as a recognition of his services in the East, but death overtook the gallant officer before he received this well-meant tribute. The testimonial has in consequence been presented to Mrs. PERRY. It is a large and massive piece of plate, of rather singular workmanship, having been manufactured in China. At the base of the stem are two Japanese figures, and an inscription intimates that the ornament has been "Presented to Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY, commanding the United States Naval Forces in the East India, China and Japan Seas, by his countrymen resident in China, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in effecting a treaty with Japan in 1854, by which that country entered into commercial and amicable relations with the Governments and peoples of the Western World." The following letter to Mrs. PERRY, the wife of the late Commodore, explains the cause of the delay in the transmission of the testimonial, and will, in other respects, be found extremely interesting:

NEW-YORK, December, 1858.

Mrs. Mathew C. Perry, New-York:

MADAM—On behalf of the Americans resident at Canton, in China, in 1855, I have the honor to present to yourself and family the accompanying piece of plate—a testimonial from them to your late lamented husband, Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY, when Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan—as a token of their appreciation of his signal services to the cause of civilization and commerce, in opening an unrestricted intercourse between the nations of the West and the Empire of Japan.

I will here briefly state the reasons why this mark of the esteem in which the late Commodore was held by his countrymen in the East, and the offer of which was made to and accepted by him as far back as 1855, has been so long delayed in its transmission to this country. The Chinese were unaccustomed to work of this description, and it was not until October, 1856, that it was so nearly completed that the silversmith promised its delivery before the end of that month. The approach of the British forces to Canton on Oct. 22, caused an immediate and total cessation of all intercourse between the Cantonese and foreigners; this continued until the destruction of the foreign residences in Canton in December, 1856, caused the abandonment of that place by foreigners. In the ensuing Summer the silversmith visited Hacao, but refused to bring the candelabrum to that place or to Hong Kong on account of the imminent risk of being plundered by some of the innumerable bands of robbers that infested every passage by land or water between those places and Canton. On the partial resumption of intercourse with the Cantonese in the Spring of this year he delivered the plate to the gentleman whom I had on leaving China last April deputed to receive it, and by whom it was immediately forwarded to this country. It was thus, from circumstances entirely beyond the control of the subscribers, and infinitely regretted by them, that the testimonial was not delivered two years since to its intended honorable recipient.

This delay has, indeed, sadly changed the form of presentation. We cannot express to him whom it was our honor to honor the admiration and esteem with which we were so fully penetrated. Your husband, while in the full enjoyment of mental and bodily vigor, and at an age when his countrymen might reasonably hope that for many years he would continue to serve his country with distinction, and adorn that profession of which he was so eminent a chief, was called away, and has added another name to be inscribed on the roll of American worthies who have deserved well of their country.

It may be that the arduous duty, the successful termination of which this slight token commemorates, will not hereafter be thought the least of those services. We were witnesses that it was owing to his mingled forbearance and firmness in negotiation that the jealousy of the most jealous nation of the East was overcome; that the most exclusive of Governments consented to enter into relations of comity and amity with our own; and no one can yet tell to what extent the benefits of those relations may be felt by both countries, the formation of which was owing to the labors of Commodore PERRY.

On the part of the American residents in Canton, I beg to be permitted to offer to yourself and family their expressions of respectful sympathy with your grief in the irreparable loss you have sustained, and personally to express the intimate satisfaction I feel in being the medium of placing in your hands a token of respect for a statesman, officer and man, so highly valued and so justly lamented as Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY.

I have the honor to be, Madam, with profound respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES PURDON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ice-bridge over the St. Lawrence, connecting Montreal and Longueil, was firmly established on the 31st ult. As the mercury was 16° below zero, it was believed the bridge could not be disturbed before Spring.

Mr. Wm. Torrey, a resident of Quincey, Mass., of independent circumstances, hung himself Jan. 1. He was 60 years of age. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause of his act.

A journal, printed in Hebrew, has just appeared at Lyk, in northern Prussia, and has obtained great success both in that country and in Poland. It is called *Cammagia* (the orator.)

In Boston, during the year 1858, there were 13 suicides, 10 homicides, and 26 deaths by drowning. One hundred and four coroner's inquests were held during the year.

A large number of men are engaged in cutting ice all along the Hudson River, from Rhinebeck to Albany, for the ice-houses. It varies in thickness from 8 to 16 inches.

Property-holders in St. Louis are strenuously opposing the introduction of horse-railroads. A public meeting in opposition to the proposed line on Fifth-st., was held a few days since.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER?

Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enamelled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either Oil of Vitriol, Chloride of Lime, Potash, Soda Ash, White Clay, LIME, Ultramarine or OXALIC ACID. All white paper contains either some, or every one of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (excepting GAYETTY'S, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow) embody portions of Prussiate of Potash, Bichromate of Potash, Muriatic Acid, Prussian Blue, Aquafortis, Copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued here. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printers' ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to secure a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material and medicated with the greatest care, such as GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit GAYETTY at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package. Beware of all others.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for dropsy. They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 5.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..101	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.. 33⅞
7,000	Virginia 6s..... 96⅜	600	Harlem R. R..... 13¼
50,000	Ten n. 6s, '90..... 92	30	Nor. & Wor. R. R.. 22
1,000	C.St.7s,n.b ex in. 85	50	Reading R. R...s30 53
20,000	Mo St. 6s.....s30 87	300	do.....s60 53
65,000	do.....s5 87	275	do.....opg 53⅛
10,000	do.....s10 87	200	do.....nw 53⅜
6,000	do.....87	500	do.....opg 53⅜
20,000	do.....87⅛	300	do.....s30 53⅜
7,500	Ind. St. 5s ex int. 92	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.s30 51⅜
1,000	Hud Riv.R.3d M. 75⅜	100	do.....51⅝
5,000	Hud. Riv.R.C. Bs. 70	200	M. So. & N. I. R. R. 20⅛
1,000	Har. R. R. 3d. M. Bs. ex int..... 66	25	do.....20⅜
2,000	N. Ind. 1st M.... 86¾	400	M.S.& N.Ia.G.S.s30 47⅜
2,000	Mich. So.S. F. Bs 73⅞	100	do.....s20 47⅝
30,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. b60 88	100	do.....47¾
25,000	do.....at 60 89	25	Panama Railroad...117⅜
10,000	do.....s30 87½	200	do.....s60 117
21,000	do.....s3 88	100	do.....117⅜
13,000	do.....88¾	50	do.....b30 117⅜
1,000	Chi &Rk Is.Bs.. 97½	150	do.....b60 117⅜
2,000	M C. R. R. 8 p ct. 1st m. S. F. C bds 95¾	310	Ill. Cen ral R. R... 67⅜
40	Merchants' Bank. 111	100	do.....s30 67⅜
75	Bank of Commerce.100¾	100	do.....s7 67⅜
100	Guilford Mining Co. 1¾	100	do.....c 67⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co..... 82	520	Gal. & Chica. R.R . 70⅞
500	do.....81¾	400	do.....s15 70¾
10	do.....81⅞	175	Chi. & R. I. R. R... 58¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s5 84	250	do.....b60 58⅜
50	do.....s60 83¾	400	do.....s30 58⅜
400	do.....b3 84⅛	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.. 27⅛
50	do.....s10 84	55	Macon & West. R.R. 91
1,500	do.....s3 84⅛	50	Stonington R. R.b60 58½
		85	Continental Bank.100½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s... 87½	160	Harlem R.R. Pref.. 35⅞
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47.103⅜	100	Reading R. R...opg 53¾
50	Ill. Cent. R. Bds. 88⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.b30 51¾
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 91⅞	100	do.....51⅞
100	Pacific M. St. Co. b60 92	50	Mich.S.&N.I.R.R. 20⅝
100	La Ce. & Mil. R. R. 27⅛	150	M.S.&N.I.G'd'sf'k. 47⅜
20	do.....27⅝	10	Panama R. R..... 117½
100	N. Y. Cent. R.R.s5 84⅜	150	Ill. Central R. R s30 67½
22	Erie Railroad..... 16⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b10 70⅞
100	Harlem R. R..... 13¾	250	Chicago & R I. R. R. 58¾
100	do.....s30 15¾	100	do.....s30 58⅝

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings again closed firm this afternoon, and more was done on the State list and in Railway Bonds than on Tuesday. About $150,000 Missouris were taken at 87@87½ ₱ cent., and $50,000 Tennessees at 92 ₱ cent. Louisianas also brought 93 ex dividend. Nearly $100,000 Illinois Central Construction Bonds sold at 88@88½, cash and buyer 60 days, and 87½ seller 60 days. In the regular Dividend shares a good deal of firmness was manifested this afternoon. After the printed list, New-York Central sold at 84½, and that price finally bid. Panama brought 117½ ex dividend, and Pacific Mail 92 ₱ cent., and that price bid at the close. The shares of the Reading and Pennsylvania Coal Companies were active, and the former brought 54 ₱ cent for the reopening of the transfers, the movement being shared by the Pennsylvania market. The sales of Pennsylvania Coal were at 81½@81¾ ₱ cent. The Company closed the past year on a liberal tonnage, as compared with the other prominent carriers, and will pay a second 3 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend in February. The chances seem to be that the Delaware and Hudson will be able to return to 8 ₱ cent. in 1859, and the Pennsylvania to at least 7 ₱ cent. Whatever doubts may be felt as to the early restoration of business in the Northwest, it seems to be generally admitted that the manufacturing interest at the East, and in New-York and Pennsylvania, is looking up, and with this the Coal trade is most intimately identified. The home consumption of Cotton by the Eastern mills, this year, promises to nearly double the amount taken of the last crop, say 750,000 bales, against 400,000 bales of the old crop. The report of the Reading, for the year recently closed, will be submitted to the annual meeting of Stockholders at Philadelphia on Tuesday next. It will probably be seen that the management have gone upon the policy of accepting no more Coal business than would pay a fair renumeration to the carrier, without running down the roadway for the mere glory of outstripping the Canal Company. The latter seem to have made the heaviest tonnage, without, however, producing the financial results which were looked for. The annual statement just made leaves no dividend to even the Preference shares. Their tolls and rents are $898,748, and the expenses, repairs and interest $819,139. The Illinois Central shares sold at 67¾ ₱ cent., which is a recovery from yesterday's sales of ¾ ₱ cent. There was a steadier feeling to-day in Galena and Rock Island, notwithstanding the light though unofficial figures reported of the December traffic over both lines; $81,000 on the Galena and $65,000 on the Rock Island. The Michigan Central Shares advanced to 52, and Michigan Southern and Toledo were steady. The Toledo traffic in December was $70,800, which, like most of the Ohio returns of late, is more satisfactory than from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The Six ₱ cents of New-York Central brought as much as 91¾ ₱ cent., this afternoon, the highest since the November dividend. For Harlem First mortgage 90½ was bid, and the bids for the Common Bonds of the Erie Company were firm, without bringing forward sellers. We understand that $45,000 or $50,000 of the Sinking Fund issue of '75 have recently been purchased at market price, and canceled. The whole reduction in this way is now over $1,500,000 of the original $4,000,000. The General Market, this afternoon, left off firm. We hear it alleged that the outside orders are not yet large, but, however this may really be, there is less disposition on the part of sellers, to-day, to meet the market, even on time contracts.

We have no alteration whatever to make in our Money report of yesterday. Lenders, outside of Bank, are more numerous since the Dividend collections. The non-receipt of the *America's* mails, detained until this afternoon by the snow-storm in New-England, made business dull among the bankers and merchants in the Foreign trade. The Custom-House was busy to-day with the entries of the *Fulton's* cargo. The duties were $108,000. The Sub-Treasury, with this assistance, falls off to $4,483,943, or $79,072 less than yesterday. The *Asia* took out $407,000 in Bullion. The following is the summary of the Bank movement at the principal four cities of the country as officially returned this week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 1...	$157,884,519	$90,884,191	$37,129,725	$7,451,090
Boston, Jan 3.....	60,063,560	29,857,800	8,340,000	6,542,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 3.	20,451,057	17,349,905	6,068,366	2,741,745
New-Orleans, Dec 28.	19,446,308	24,540,696	16,530,971	9,094,159
Sub-Trea., N.Y., Jan. 1	.....	.....	5,108,371	.. ..
Total.....	$258,845,179	154,632,592	63,109,423	26,233,033
Last week.....	261,527,374	161,022,475	62,169,328	26,137,434

The Bank Department at Albany has called for the quarterly condition of the City and Country Banks, as at the close of business on Saturday, Dec. 18.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been announced: Citizens' Fire, 12½ ₱ cent.; Empire City Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, 10 ₱ cent.; Nassau Bank, 7½ ₱ cent.; Harmony Insurance, 5 ₱ cent. We understand the large Mutual Marine Companies were comparatively fortunate the past year. The old Atlantic Company will probably divide, in scrip, to their dealers 35 or 40 ₱ cent. of the earned premiums.

The City Comptroller advertises to issue $373,400 Central Park 6 per cent. Stock, redeemable on July 1, 1887, to the highest bidder, under sealed proposals, which will be opened on Feb. 4. The temporary Assessment Stock of the Central Park, due on Feb. 5, will be paid off at maturity.

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The East River Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

The Nassau Bank has declared the usual dividend. It also pays the coupons on the Bonds of Muskingum County, Ohio, Belmont Co., and City of Janesville.

The *America's* mails reached us this evening. SATTERTHWAITE, writing from London, Friday P. M., Dec. 17, refers to the business in American Securities thus:

"A considerable business has been done in London during the past week in American Securities. United States 5 ₱ Cent. Bonds have been freely taken from 95@95½, and Pennsylvania State 5 ₱ Cent. Stock from 82@83. New-York Central Shares and Bonds and Pennsylvania Central Shares and Bonds are in good demand. The improved receipts of the Erie Railroad has imparted more confidence, and we note a demand for both the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds; the Shares are firmer at 16@17.

Illinois Shares have suffered a further decline, closing flat at 22 dis. Notwithstanding the resent great and rapid fall sales appear as freely pressed as before. The Bonds remain steady, though not in demand."

The following are the latest London quotations for American Securities:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	79 to 81		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875.....	80 to 82		81
Do. Freeland, '60.....	80 to 82		
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd..	33 to 31	dis.	33 2 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c.8 ₱ ct., '60	84 to 86		
Do., do. do. 1869	84 to 86		
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	86 to 87		86¼
Do., $100 shares.....	45 to 55		
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '86	65 to 70		
Do., $100 shares.....	20 to 25		
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f., '83.	84 to 86		
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	92 to 94	x. c.	92 x. c.
Do., do., $100 shares....	78 to 80		78½
N.Y.&E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct., '83..	70 to 72		
Do., do., sinking fund '75	45 to 50		
Do., bds., 7 p.ct. con., '62.	40 to 45		
Do., bds., 7 ₱ cent., 1871	40 to 45		
Do., do., $100 shares.....	16 to 18		16½.